

WHAT WILL I BUY FOR HIM?

This Store Will Answer Your Question

What you buy here is sure to please the most fastidious man, because our stock is of one quality only—The Best. To avoid regrets after the great festive day, select the gift you know will please and give useful service. Here you can buy them practically for any price you may wish to pay.

Now everything is in readiness, and we can say with pride that here is a holiday display that no one will want to miss and such sure-to-please gifts as are here displayed for every member of the family should make this your Christmas store.

Here we give a few suggestions:

NECKTIES

An endless variety of the newest designs, pure silk, almost any pattern, shape or quality you wish.
Prices \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c, 50c to 25c

XMAS HANDK'CHIEFS

Pure linen, plain or fancy
Prices 35c, 25c, 15c, 10c to 5c

FANCY KNIT WOOL VESTS

Prices from \$5.00 to \$2.50

SWEATERS

As Gifts for Men, Women, Boys and Girls
Prices \$10, \$8, \$6.50, \$5 to \$2

GLOVES

A complete showing in wools, mohairs and fine kid
Prices \$3, \$2.50 \$2 to \$1.25

COMFORTABLE UNDERWEAR

Medium and heavy qualities, in Jaegers, Stanfield's, Watson's, Penman's, Combinations, and two-piece.
Price from \$7.00 to \$1.50

SLIPPERS

For Men, Women and Children. A large variety and all sizes
Prices range from \$1.50 to 60c

A full line of

Cufflinks, Collar Buttons, Tie Clips and Stick Pins

WOOL AND SILK SCARFS

For Men and Women. A good assortment of shades
Prices \$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.50, \$1.00 to 50c

MEN'S FINE CASHMERE SOCKS

Prices 75c, 50c, 40c and 25c

MEN'S FINE SHIRTS and NIGHT GOWNS

A complete stock of sizes and shades
Prices from \$3 to \$1

COMBINATION SETS

Suspenders, Armbands, and Hose supporters, neatly put up complete in Xmas boxes
Prices \$1.75, \$1.25 \$1, 75c to 25c

BOYS MACKINAW COATS

Prices \$6.50, \$6 to \$5.

MEN'S MACKINAW COATS

All colors and sizes
Prices \$12, \$10 to \$7.

FANCY BOXED HANDKERCHIEFS

For Children, 50c and 25c
3 in box

LADIES' SILK HOSE

In shades of white, grey, black and Brown
\$2.25 per pair

J. V. BERSCHT

THE STORE OF THE XMAS SPIRIT

Come in and register your name to secure one of our beautiful Calendars to be distributed any day after December 27th

Farmers Institute Meeting

A meeting of the above Institute will be held on December 20th, at 1.45 p.m., sharp, in J. V. Berscht's old store on Osler street. This meeting is of great importance to the farmers as the subject of growing of pure seed and the possibility of organizing a seed center at Didsbury will be taken up by the main speaker of the afternoon, Mr. O. F. Longman, lecturer on Field Husbandry, Olds School of Agriculture.

The formation of a seed center would be of great help to the grain growers. The plans under which this organization works is that when it is decided to make a seed center under government auspices the farmers elect their own officers. The government issues seed reports to the members and sends an inspector to grade and brand for quality. The seed supply is put up in sacks with a government tag on every sack, and if the farmers wish several of them can get together and ship by earload and get a better price for their seed grain. None but members of the centre can sell but every farmer can buy, and when it is known that such seed has been inspected and branded by the government a good market is established right at your doors for both buying and selling. This is an important matter and every farmer should try to be present.

Immediately after the Institute meeting the annual meeting of the Didsbury Agricultural Society will be held at which election of officers and other business must be transacted. Make it a point to attend this meeting also.

Mountain View Elections

All the old members of last year's Council of Mountain View Municipality were re-elected excepting T. E. Smith, Thos. Leach being elected in his place. The 1917 Council is as follows:—D. McCuen, W. E. Flynn, H. E. Pearson, Wm. Rupp, Geo. Metz, T. Leach.

Westerdale Elections

The elections in the Westerdale Municipality resulted in nearly a clean sweep, Norman Clarke, Reeve of last year's Council, being the only one returned of the old Council. Those elected were as follows:—N. Clarke, C. G. Carlson, W. Blaine, W. F. Bates, B. E. Morphy, J. B. Kearney acclamation.

Returned Soldier to Address Meeting

Arrangements have been made for the appearance of Sergt. Tozer of the 5th Battalion to speak at the Patriotic meeting and box social at Westcott on Wednesday night, December 20th. The Sergeant is one of the men who has seen and suffered in this great war and can tell a very interesting story in an eloquent manner. He has been wounded twice besides being gassed. He is worth hearing.

Mr. T. M. Tweedie, M.L.A., will also be present to address the meeting and Miss Dora Acton, one of

Didsbury's popular young singers will also render some selections.

This meeting will be well worth attending.

Birth

STEWART — On Monday, December 11th, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Stewart, a son.

Skating! Skating!

The Didsbury Rink will be opened for skating weather permitting on

Saturday Night Next

Skates reground and sharpened—bring them to us if you want a good job.

E. CRESSMAN, Manager

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

APPLICATION for renewals of the National Trust Co's mortgages can be had at our office, and new applications received. \$200,000 to be placed on loans. G. B. Sexsmith, agent for Canada Life & National Trust Loan Companies, Didsbury.

BOVRIL and Hot Drinks now served at Purcell's.

LOST—A wombat fur short coat with mitts in pockets between C.P.R. tracks and hay piles. Finder please leave at barber shop, Didsbury.

FRESH OYSTERS at Purcell's.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Carstairs, on Wednesday, December 27th; Didsbury, Thursday, December 28th; Olds, Friday, December 29th.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...	\$ 444.00
C. D. Carver.....	30.00
A. C. Neufeldt.....	3.00
Collections	
Sexsmith & Wigglesworth	11.00
Reed & Chambers.....	29.00
	507.00

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$ 56.00
Ladies of Springside, per Mrs. Orde.....	11.00
A. C. Neufeldt.....	3.00
	70.00

UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Secure Prompt Returns
through Union Bank
of Canada Drafts

When you ship your fruits, grain, livestock or any other produce, ensure prompt payment by putting through a Union Bank of Canada Draft on the Consignee. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

We pay highest possible

Cash

prices for Butter, Eggs, Poultry & Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRIVED

AND MAKES OUR STORE HIS HEADQUARTERS
DURING 1916

We have just opened up several large cases of NEW TOYS direct from the factory. Prices per article from 5c to 50c

A visit to our store will convince you that in our large showing this season there is an endless range from which to select appropriate Xmas Gifts for anyone—from the tiny tot to the very oldest.

The Big Cut Rate Sale of Candy is in Full Swing

Moir's and Neilson's High Grade Chocolates, Fruit, Nut, and Cream Centres 60c per lb.

Packages from 10c to \$2.00 each

Bulk Chocolates, 25c per lb. up

Stock in Fruit, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Raisins, etc., all complete

PURCELL'S

This is your last chance to get the Didsbury Pioneer for \$1.00 per year. The price will be \$1.50 Jan. 1, 1917

GILLET'S LYE



The Missus: What are you—a man or a mouse?
Hubby: A man dearie. Were I a mouse, I'd have you on top of that table shrieking for help.

Oldest Fort in New World

It is a fascinating experience to visit Santo Domingo and wander amid the ruins of the ancient city, from the fortifications of Homanaje, the oldest in the new world, to the first stone church on this side of the Atlantic, and the tomb of the great discoverer, says the National Geographic Magazine. Nowhere else in this hemisphere are these scenes fraught with more historical significance to Americans than here, where Columbus had his hour of triumph and his hour of sorrow, and where, when he had embarked upon the great voyage from which he would never return to endure the fickle favor of petty princes, his ashes finally found repose.

TRAVEL THE BRIGHT WAY

2 IN 1

Shoe Polishes

BLACK WHITE TAN

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., HAMILTON, CANADA

HOME AND MOTHER

Words that express the tenderest sentiments of the human heart. Mother is the most beautiful word in the language. When we think of the worries of childhood, the sleepless nights and the anxious moments that mother endured to bring us to manhood and womanhood, shouldn't we give greater thought to the comfort of those travelling from home? We, as hotelkeepers, in the interest of the future prosperity of our investment, are compelled to give considerable thought to the creature comforts of father and mother when travelling from home. If you feel like giving them a trip at any time, why not advise them, when in Toronto, to stay at the

WALKER HOUSE
The House of Pleasure
FRONT AND YORK STREETS

HOTEL CARLS-RITE
The House of Comfort
FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS

Build our hotels enjoy reputations second to none for comfort, cleanliness, a healthy moral atmosphere, and rates that are extremely reasonable.—American or European Plan.
WRIGHT & CARROLL, Proprietors, Toronto's Famous Hotels, TORONTO, ONT.
(Both former Westerners)

War News—One More Highland Battalion

STOP
and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK
around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return, which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

LISTEN
to the voice that calls you to fulfil your country's pledge. Canada guaranteed to furnish half a million men, but 130,000 have still to be found. Some of the boys have been nearly two years in the trenches. Is it not time to let go them?

The CAMERON HIGHLANDERS of Canada, who have already sent nearly 4,000 men to the war, are now raising one more Battalion, the 174th, under Lieut. Colonel H. F. Osler, who has returned from the front to take Command, and they need 850 more men to complete their establishment. They have the finest quarters in Canada, a splendid organization, and an honored association with the "Queen's Own" Cameron Highlanders, one of the finest regiments in the British Army, whose tartan and badges they are privileged to wear. What other unit can offer such attractions? Come and be one of the 850 men who will have worn the Cameron badges and colors during the Great War.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from a local doctor.
For further information write to the Adjutant, Captain J. E. Dunnet, at Minto Street Barracks, Winnipeg, or to Lieut. J. A. Stevenson, 202 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Negatives

"I don't suppose there ain't no gentleman here as knows, nothing of no old silk but knocking around nowhere?"

Husband (after the theatre): Well, how did you like the play?

His Wife: Very well, indeed. There was only one impossible thing in it. The second act takes place two years after the first, and the family still have the same servant.

Worked Wonders

"Jones is on the water wagon again."

"Reformed once more?"

"Well, he saw his wife's new hat, and nothing would convince him but what he had 'em again."

Barber (entertaining his customer as usual): Your hair is getting very grey, sir.

Customer: I'm not surprised, hurry up.

Think of It—

People cut out tea or coffee before retiring when these beverages interfere with sleep. In the morning they drink freely of them, strangely overlooking the fact that at whatever time of day the cup is drunk the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee is irritating to the nerves.

More and more people are turning to

Instant Postum

the drug-free, nourishing, comforting cereal drink.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

GinPills

**FOR THE KIDNEYS
PAIN IN SMALL OF BACK**

From time to time we learn of cases where the free sample of Gin Pills is sufficient to relieve the distressing pains in the back. Here is such a case coming from the British West Indies.

Britton Hill, St. Michael's, B.W.I.
May 24th, 1915.
"I received your sample of Gin Pills and would say that I was suffering from a very intense pain in the small of my back for some days. After I had taken the sample, the pain was gone."
Sanford Weeks.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont. 72

Rise and Fall

Officer (as company is temporarily about to vacate trench which has been reported mined): You two will remain here, and if there is an explosion you will blow a whistle. You understand?

Private Spots: Yes, sorr! Will we blow it going up or coming down sorr?

MOTHER'S REMEDY FOR BRUISES

Children's Bumps, Sprains and Minor Hurts Quickly Relieved by Sloan's Liniment

It is the very nature of children to hurt themselves—to come crying to mother with little fingers bruised, with heads bumped, with sprained ankles and wrists.

They are painful hurts, too. But their pain and sting can't survive the gentle use of this liniment. A single application of Sloan's Liniment—and the little fellows' bravely kept back tears give way to smiles. His hurt is relieved.

In every home where there are children, a bottle of Sloan's Liniment is a necessity.

Aching muscles, rheumatism, lumbago, stiff neck, backache, chilblains, etc., can be effectively relieved with Sloan's Liniment. Clearer than nifty ointments or plasters.

Sloan's Liniment can be obtained at all drug stores, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.



"I tell you," said Pat, "the old friends are the best, after all, and what's more, I can prove it."
"How do you goin' to prove it?"
"Where will you find a new friend that has stood by ye as long as the old ones have?"

JUST THE THING FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They regulate the bowels; sweeten the stomach; banish constipation and indigestion; relieve colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Herbert Johnston, Maymont, Sask., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for the past four years and find them just the thing for babies and young children." They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"When ye're whipped," said Mr. Dolan, "ye ought to say ye've had enough."

"If I've the string left to say I've had enough," replied Mr. Rafferty, "I'm not whipped yet."

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure and satisfactory result.

Quibblyver timidly approached the boss' desk and intimated gently that he would like to take a day off on Wednesday.

The boss turned a fierce glare upon him and growled sternly:

"Look here, you know perfectly well that we're frightfully busy, and I can't spare a man. Why on earth do you want next Wednesday off?"

"Well, you see, sir," explained the young man, hesitatingly, "I'm going to be married on Wednesday, and I should like to be there."—Tit-Bits.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Steward, how long will it be before we reach port?"

"About two hours, ma'am."

"Oh, dear, I shall die before then."

"Very likely, ma'am. But you'll be all right again when you've been ashore a little while."—Boston Transcript.

W. N. U. 1133

Automobile in War

Great Britain Leads the Way in War Automobiles

Mr. Howard C. Felton contributes some interesting particulars about the automobile in the present war. In August, 1914, there were more motor cars of all sizes in use in England than in all the other warring nations combined. Germany and Austria had 115,000 cars of all kinds. France had in the neighborhood of 90,000, and Russia about 10,000. Great Britain had 250,000 in daily use. In 1913 France paid out nearly \$750,000 in subsidies to the owners of motor trucks, and Austria about \$500,000. Germany's outlay in that direction is not known. Like other military information, the figures were closely guarded. But to the owner of every car in Germany there was given a registered number, together with instructions to bring his vehicle to a certain point at the instant required.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"An how are them twins o' yours, Mrs. Casey, that look so much alike?"

"Sure, wan o' them's sick, an' we don't know which wan!"—New York Times.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uræmic poisoning occurs and the person dies, and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Annie"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion without charge—absolutely free. This "Annie" of Doctor Pierce's is found to be 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Annie Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Annie" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for blood and stomach.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney Disease is suspected by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with irregular urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passage. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or neuralgia, headaches, dizzy spells, irritability, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Annie Tablets.

"Oh, you don't know me, Colonel Briggs; but I'm the vicar's wife."

"Delighted, I'm sure. Always pleased to see any wife of the vicar!" London Opinion.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

One of the faculty of a New England college tells of a freshman who was asked by one of the professors whether he had proved a certain proposition in Euclid.

"Well, sir," said the freshman, "'proved' is a rather strong word—but I will say that I have rendered it highly probable."—Times.

Permanent Cure of Piles Certified By Minister

Sixteen Years Ago This Man Was Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment—Had Suffered Keenly for Twelve Years.

You might almost say that there is only one actual cure for Piles, and that is Dr. Chase's Ointment. Every day this conclusion is corroborated by reports from persons who had tried one thing and another without success. Some have even been operated on, only to have the old trouble return, and finally to obtain cure by use of this ointment.

Why not avoid waste of time, waste of money and needless risk with operations by using Dr. Chase's Ointment at once?

Some will say "that is all very well for itching Piles, but my trouble is from bleeding Piles." Well, here is a letter from a man who had bleeding Piles for about twelve years, and suffered most keenly. For sixteen years he has had no return of the old trouble, and naturally considers the cure permanent.

Mr. O. B. Peters, Salmon Arm, B.C., writes: "I was troubled with bleeding Piles for about twelve years, and suffered everything but death. I was so bad I could scarcely walk

COMPLEXION EVERY WOMAN LIKES

to preserve her complexion, and she finds this an easy task, if she uses Zam-Buk. This herbal balm not only keeps the surface skin smooth and soft, but penetrates to and feeds the underlying tissues. It stimulates the cells to healthy action, and produces vigorous circulation, which by carrying away all impurities creates a permanently clear complexion. How much more satisfying than a temporary complexion produced by powders and cosmetics! 50c. box, all druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value. When you buy

EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR
Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, 31; No. 2, 23; No. 3, 15 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walkers.)

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED BY CUTLER'S BLACKLEG PILLS. Low priced, fresh, reliable, free of side effects. Western stockmen protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet on prevention. 10-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00. 50-dose pkg. Blackleg Pills, \$4.00. Use any injector, but Cutler's simplest and strongest. The superiority of Cutler's products is due to over 15 years of experience in Blackleg and Anthrax. ONLY, INSIST ON CUTLER'S. If unavailable, order direct. The Cutter Laboratory, Berkeley, California.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

A Philadelphia engineer has invented a telegraph key to be attached to a telephone to send mechanically, not electrically, produced sounds over its wire.

ANSWER OF BRITISH EMPIRE TO ENEMY'S BID FOR WORLD POWER

AN ARABIAN NIGHT OF SURPRISE AND MYSTERY

If England Lost Half Her Fleet To-Morrow, She Would Still
Have as Large a Fleet as That With Which She
Began the War

Today I heard the unending rattle and roar of the machine guns that are defeating Germany; but there were no bullets apparent, and no casualties. It was the sound of the pneumatic riveting hammers, ringing upon a hundred ships in the forest-like yards of the Clyde. The scene from the deck of our launch, as we glided from dock to dock and from reach to gleaming reach of the smoke-wreathed river, was one of epic grandeur.

Here, like the ribs of an unimaginably huge leviathan, lay the shipway in which the Lusitania was born, and all around it, were the stark Spartan cradles of her avengers. Mile after mile they stretched like a skeleton forest. Men moved like ants among their naked boughs. Dark hulks, embryonic battleships, grew and took shape below them, among those gigantic wooden ribs. The hammers rattled and roared in a deafening crescendo that drowned all speech. They rang and palpitated and boomed together through all the smoky day from dawn to sunset; and through all the furnace night, from sunset to dawn.

Here at last I heard the answer of the British Empire to Germany—in that unceasing sound of rapid-firing guns. Here were hammers engaged in something too mighty to be anything less than conclusive. Is England slow at the up-take? Yes—but the reason was evident here. The driving power behind all those pounding hammers and revolving wheels and swinging cranes was the whole united power of the British Empire from India to Africa, and from Canada to New Zealand. No power on earth could stop it now. There was an impersonal planetary movement behind the process which meant simply one thing—the defeat of Germany.

England lost eight destroyers in the Jutland battle. I saw a shipyard whence, in that same week, they had launched 15 new destroyers. And, what is more, I saw brood after brood of ships, in yard after yard, ready to follow.

If England lost control of the sea she would starve in six weeks. And she is taking no risks—none at all. If she lost half her fleet tomorrow, she would have as large a fleet as that with which she began the war, and more, many more ships to follow. There never was building like this in the history of the world.

I saw nearing completion in this

one cradle of ships a fleet of destroyers, a fleet of submarines, a fleet of battle-cruisers, that in themselves would have constituted a formidable navy for any country. Here, too, were certain "mystery ships"; ships of a new type, round which special screens had been built to guard them from too inquisitive eyes. And if mere size be a quality of the "colossal," I saw several submarines larger than any hitherto built, and battle-cruisers that would outstrip any ship in the world, and were considerably larger than any battleships in existence.

In a dozen mile-wide workshops surrounding the shipyards, I saw thousands of workers, men and women, wrestling in a veritable labor of devotion with a thousand labors of Hercules. The newspapers have talked much of the labor troubles on the Clyde, for the simple reason that one man in a city who throws his chair through a restaurant window will be more widely advertised by the press than the three million who merely use their chairs in the ordinary way. But I happened to visit the Clyde at the time of the brief annual holiday which the workers had been asked to forego; and I saw for myself how they were refusing the lull upon them. All these thousands were working and sweating as if their lives depended on the achievement of each minute.

And let nobody think that the abandonment of their brief holiday was a small sacrifice on the part of these "sheltered" workers. Nobody who has been through those grinding workshops will ever again think that, in the munition works, a short distance away, hundreds of women were heaving great shells into the shaping machines, or drawing red-hot copper bands from furnaces; and there was a steady fervor about their work, hour after hour, that seemed as if it would exhaust any human energy. They seemed to lavish all the passions of motherhood upon their work; for this gleaming brood of shells, rank after rank, had indeed been brought forth to shield a dearer brood of flesh and blood. "Mothers of the Army," was the thought that came to one's mind, though they were of all ages. An army of little mothers, in the Peter Pan sense—but the shells were their terrible brood also.

Dealing With the Subs.

Dawn and Dusk the Best Time for
U-Boat Attacks

"The most dangerous periods for the British ship in the North Sea is at daybreak and at dusk." Such is the opinion, after patrolling it for eighteen months, of one of the brave sea dogs who mans a Grimshy patrol boat.

"The dim lights give the advantage to the 'U' boat, and her periscope, measuring only 2 3/4 inches in circumference, need only project 18 in. above water to give her a view, and from a distance of half a mile is most difficult to detect, since at any time it only looks like a lead pencil. A submarine always has the first pull in sighting her object. If time allows, oil may be thrown overboard, the object of which is to dull the periscope sight and so dull the view."

"When a submarine is sighted she is challenged, and upon the reply depends future action. Very often a 'U' boat displays the British flag, but the submarine is discovered when the challenge comes, and then—given anything like equality—the result is one less of these pirates, who mostly shirk an encounter unless they are cornered and have no choice."

"I am convinced that if every merchant vessel would strictly adhere to the fairway the Admiralty have provided, few vessels would either be mined or attacked. Personal experience of the safeguards provided assures me that in the majority of instances where vessels have been lost there has been what the lawyers call 'culpable negligence.'"

Men Who Howl With the Enemy

The Clear Cut Opinions of Lloyd
George in the British
Parliament

I can understand men who conscientiously object to all war. I can understand men who say that you will never redeem humanity except by passive endurance of every evil. I can understand men, although I do not appreciate the strength of their arguments, who say they do not approve of this particular war, and it requires courage on their part to say so. But what I cannot understand, what I cannot appreciate, and what I cannot respect is men who praise their speeches by saying they believe in the war, its origin and its object, and who during the time the enemy was in the ascendancy never said a word about peace, and then, the moment when our gallant troops are climbing through endurance and suffering up the path to ascendancy begin to howl with the enemy.

Lost Markets for Germany

Wares Formerly Supplied Exclusively
By Germany Now Being Ob-
tained Elsewhere

Essential wares formerly supplied exclusively by Germany are now being made elsewhere, and when the war is over Germany will find her former markets pre-empted. This laboratory porcelain, which was formerly obtained from the Imperial factory at Charlottenburg, is now being made by the Royal Doulton works at Lambeth. Crucibles, evaporating dishes, filtering funnels, a variety of special vessels used for mineralogical and assaying purposes, and known only by the names of their German inventors, and other articles of hard porcelain suited to laboratory work, have been manufactured; and according to reports from chemists and analysts who have used them they are equal, if not actually superior to the wares produced by the Imperial factory at Charlottenburg. They are supplied at prices practically identical with those of the German articles before the war.

Canadians in California

Canadian Society Expresses Loyalty
to the Allied Cause

The Canadian Society of Southern California held a great gathering recently, at which strong pro-ally feeling was expressed. Mr. Geo. E. Hill presided. One of the incidents of the day was the reading of a message of greeting from Sir John S. Hendrie, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

Sir John, in his words of greeting, said there is and can be but one dominating thought in the minds and hearts of Canadians today. Canada is at war. Without a moment's hesitation she assumed her unquestionable duty equally in the interests of humanity and as a self-governing yet integral part of the British Empire, and for two years she had been demonstrating her virile manhood in deeds that place her in history's immortal page. That she has been and is able gloriously thus to do her part shoulder to shoulder with the truly great nations of the world in this world crisis is her pride and will be her enduring reward.

"Yes, sir, I fell over the side of the ship and a shark 'e came along and grabbed me by the leg."

"Good gracious! And what did you do?"

"Let 'im 'ave the leg o' course. I never argues with sharks."—Passing Show.

POSITION OF THE FRENCH PREMIER ON SUBJECT OF PREMATURE PEACE

PERMANENT PEACE ONLY AFTER ALLIED VICTORY

A Peace At Any Price Member of the French Parliament
Rebuked by Premier Briand, who Enunciates the Determined
Stand France has Taken for Freedom

The stop-the-war party in the French Parliament consists of exactly three members of the Chamber of Deputies. These are three gentlemen who lately went to Kienthal, in Switzerland, to meet German Socialists. One of these members, M. Brizon, has just given M. Briand an opportunity for making the finest extemporaneous speech he has ever delivered in the chamber. The stop-the-war member asked why France should continue to spill her blood when she could negotiate peace. This brought M. Briand to the tribune at once. He said:

M. Brizon, look at the country, and you will see that France did not make this ghastly war of her own free will. After over forty years of peace, which she preserved under most trying and, I may say, sometimes tragic circumstances, she was one day suddenly attacked. This war was forced upon her, your country, M. Brizon. I think France does stand for something in mankind and in the ideas of mankind. Your country has a great past, and this country whence some of the most generous ideas of the civilized world have radiated, is suddenly clutched at the throat in a brutal and most unjustifiable aggression.

For two years, your country, M. Brizon, has had the honor of being the champions of right, has kept back the invader, and has taken arms in the cause of all humanity, and now when this country's blood has been poured in French fields you come and say "Let us negotiate peace!" What an outrage would not this be upon the memory of our heroes who have fallen for their country! (Great applause, many members standing.) Your country, M. Brizon, is invaded. Ten of its departments are under the enemy's heel, crimes have been committed against our population, women and girls have been abducted, and this is the moment you choose for saying "Let us negotiate, let us ask for peace!" (Renewed applause.) You little know French pride if you think that France would save her

money and even the blood of her sons at the price of such humiliating conditions.

What sort of peace do you think you want for this France? You do not know Germany, M. Brizon. A premature peace would mean a war-like peace, and Germany's mystic situation would prompt her to try again tomorrow the onslaught upon us in which she has failed today. Is that the future you want for your country? France has bled for noble ideas, the wreath of glory already glows on her brow, and this, when peace comes, will give her fresh energy for work. If you want a world's peace, if you want justice and freedom to triumph, pray for your country's victory, M. Brizon; never try to persuade your fellow-countrymen that peace can be obtained today. That sort of peace would be humiliating and dishonorable. Not one Frenchman can wish for such a peace. —London Telegraph.

New Copper Fields

The discovery by the Canadian Arctic expedition headed by Vilhjalmur Stefansson of a great field of native copper in the vicinity of Copper Mine River, in the neighborhood of Prince Albert Island, will prove of great value to the business world, says Dr. Chester A. Reeds, of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Reeds believed also that it will afford scientists an opportunity for displaying their ingenuity in finding an outlet from a region that is still unopened in a commercial sense.

The work of the party, which arrived in Nome, Alaska, recently, is expected to prove valuable in determining the direction of winds and the movement of tides in the Polar region. Dr. Reeds said this work might go a long way to prove or disprove the theory that an unknown continent exists in the great unexplored region north of Alaska and west and northwest of Greenland.

Are We Downhearted—NO!



THE desolation and hardships of war, and the worst of winter weather, cannot damp the spirits of our Canadians when the Christmas boxes arrive from "home".

As you plan the parcel for HIM who is dear to you, don't forget that Gillette shaving equipment is just as keenly appreciated on active service as are sweaters, mitts and "eats". If he already has a

Gillette Safety Razor

send him a generous supply of Gillette Blades, for probably he is sharing the razor with his pals who are not so fortunate.


Clean shaving is in high favor among our troops—because it is sanitary—because it makes the dressing of face wounds easier—but most of all because of its bracing effect. The Gillette is best for the job—and the man who has one is most popular in his platoon.

Whatever else you put in his Christmas box, be sure there's a Gillette Safety Razor or a supply of Blades. You can buy from your Hardware Dealer, Druggist, Jeweler or Men's Wear Dealer—"Bulldogs" and Standard Sets at \$5.00—Pocket Editions at \$5.00 and \$6.00—Combination Sets at \$6.50 up.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory—THE GILLETTE BLDG., MONTREAL 217

This is the Reason it must be BOVRIL

Bovril is the food proved by independent scientific investigation, carried out by some of the best-known physiologists of the day, to have a Body-Building Power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.



In the remarkable experiments reported to the British Medical Association, an amount of Bovril corresponding to the small dark circle added to the diet, produced an increase in weight, flesh and muscle corresponding to the large light circle, showing Body-Building Power of Bovril to be 10-20 times amount taken.

It takes a Joint of Beef to make a Bottle of BOVRIL

W. N. U. 1133

Won Recruits By Strong Speech

Woman Sergeant Did Not Spare Men
and Bagged 714 in Four
Months

"You, I mean! You, down there in the second row, with the green scarf! Why aren't you in khaki? Why aren't you in the trenches?"

Imagine having that sort of thing hurled at you in a public meeting, in the presence of hundreds, or occasionally thousands, of other people! And imagine having a very pretty pair of blue eyes gazing directly at yours, and a slim pink forefinger pointing right at your reddening cheeks, and a stunning head of very blonde hair shaking itself at you while the words rang out.

Do you suppose — if you were a Britisher and were completely limbed — that you would remain in your seat without answering? Or that you would arise, go nobly forward in the meeting hall and take your shilling and your oath to serve King and country?

Most probably you'd do the latter. At least that's what a great many young Englishmen did recently when Miss Dorothea Tatum, Orange, Va., U.S.A., employed her "recruiting system" upon them in London. To give her her militant title, she is Sergt. Dorothea Tatum, 6th London Rifles.

First of all, she gained 714 recruits for the British army within four months, which is a record for any woman recruiting officer.

That's how she earned her rank. As the rookies signed up under the spell of her accusations, or persuasions (she used both), she advanced from private to Lance Corporal, then to Corporal, and finally to Sergeant.

Miss Tatum is twenty-three and a cousin of Sir Charles Parsons, of England, the inventor of the turbine engine. Another cousin is Lord Charles Ross, of Ireland. Though her branch of the family have been Virginians and Americans for more than a century, she knows her London as well as her Richmond, and shortly after the outbreak of the war she went over and volunteered as a nurse in a private hospital for wounded Belgians in Chelsea.

The work was too hard and exacting for her and she was a patient herself after a couple of months. Then she got into the recruiting end of the game.

She made speeches in halls and pointed out particular individuals — such as "you with the green scarf!" — and gathered in additions to the khaki army in that fashion. She gathered others by pointing out with eloquence the duty they owed their country and civilization in general to go out and crush Prussian militarism. She talked to men in the theatres, in the restaurants, on the streets — and her score was finally 714.

When conscription was put into effect Sergt. Tatum was more or less out of a job. Her friends said: "Dorothea, you'd best go home to the States and rest awhile." But she responded vigorously: "Nothing doing!" and immediately put on an apron and got into a factory and engaged in the manufacture of respirators — gas masks — for the use of the soldiers at the front who were facing the deadly clouds of fume blown forward at them from the German trenches.

The Steady Pressure

British Achievements on the Western Front

Combes and Thiepval are in fact the names of vast series of strategic works on which the best brains and the unceasing labor of the Germans have been spent for almost two years. The Germans, who had been meditating a war of this kind for years, were adepts at the construction of such works long before we understood how to attack them. They armed this line with a tremendous artillery, and stubbornly defended it with hosts of their choicest troops. We have driven them from it. That is the real meaning of their official apology, and the real reason for the triumph felt by our men at the front. They know, as the German general staff know, that the vast system of underground works which we have taken was a far more formidable defence than the strongest of the famed fortresses along the Belgian frontier. They know that the advance of half a mile, or a mile, which looks so very small on the map as compared with the distance to the frontiers, means the infliction of exhausting defeats upon the enemy in gigantic conflicts, the slaughter of numbers of his troops, and the capture of quantities of his guns and stores. — London Times.

Looking to the Winter

A soldier at the front writes: "I see that the Huns don't like our 'tanks'; no wonder it scared them. I passed one on the road one night; it gave me a fright at first. They are marvellous pieces of machinery, and have done good work considering its being their first time in use. We have absolutely upset their winter plans, as we are now holding their winter quarters, which they had made so comfortable. This is where we benefit. We have now the winter to look forward to, and we had just a taste of it last week with the rain and cold winds."

Booms Peace River

Lady Representative of Alberta's
London Offices Delighted

Pointing glowingly the future of the Peace River district as the "coming section of Canada," Miss Beatrice Naismith, attached to the offices of the Alberta government in London, England, told of how she travelled 1,000 miles by rail and 300 miles by motor car through the region. Miss Naismith is on her way back to England.

Life was just one beautiful view after another. We would come to a great natural park where the jack pines grew and then into open spaces perhaps fifty miles square. I never saw such wonderful fruit and vegetables.

Speaking of the Canadian women who have followed their husbands to England, Miss Naismith said: "England just now is simply filled with Canadian women. Many of them were originally from the old land, and when their husbands enlisted they just packed up and went over. By the way, they are certainly having a vivid time, if spending their money freely counts for anything." — Winnipeg Free Press.

Extracting Oil From Fish Waste

Conservation Commission Will As-
ertain Commercial Possibilities
of This Material

The Conservation Commission has established a research station at Port Dover in order to ascertain what commercial use can be made of the fish offal and eel pouts, which together average at least a ton a day during the fishing season. Already some fine-bodied oils have been extracted from what has hitherto been considered waste material and a great nuisance to dispose of. These oils might, apparently, be made use of in the manufacture of soap, or, as in the case of the porgie oil of the Atlantic coast, of paints.

It is probable that the residue after the oily substance has been extracted may be utilized still further, the parts rich in proteins as a feed and the remainder as a conveniently-handled fertilizer.

After sufficient data have been secured the Government, it is expected, will discontinue the station, but all available information will be placed at the disposal of the local fishermen, who may then establish a conservation plant of sufficient capacity to speedily and profitably dispose of the waste material.

The research station is in charge of J. B. Fielding, until lately scientific adviser in the Ontario Fisheries Department, whose technical knowledge along this line was acquired in Great Britain, France, Japan and Germany.

The Wandering Chinks

Nine Million Chinamen Have Left
Native Land

Nine million Chinese subjects are living outside of Chinese territory, according to a census just compiled by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. India has attracted more Chinese than any single country.

The census shows that there are 1,900,000 Chinese in India, while Cochín-China ranks second with 1,740,000 Chinese. About the same number have settled in Siam, where they practically control important business and have become immensely wealthy. Five hundred thousand Chinese are living in Siberia, and the same number are in the Malacca Peninsula. Hong Kong, an English colony, shelters 300,000 Chinese, and 200,000 are living in Canada and Mexico.

The census states that 500,000 Chinese are residing in the United States and Europe, but no estimate is given as to the exact number in the United States.

Canadians Eat Too Many Eggs

The Country Is Said to Be Facing a
Very Serious Shortage

According to a statement issued by the department of agriculture, at no time in the history of the Dominion has the necessity for increased production of eggs and poultry been more apparent than at the present time. The demand is unprecedented. This is true whether for export or for home consumption. Consumers generally, and even producers themselves are eating more and more eggs. The average per capita consumption of eggs in Canada this year will be greater than ever before.

The market for eggs and poultry is very active. Prices to producers are extremely high and even at these prices trading is increasingly active all over the country. The prospects for a continued demand are very bright. The country is said to be facing a shortage, not only of current receipts, but of Canadian storage stocks as well. So great has been the export demand that we shall be obliged to import to meet our own requirements.

Between seven and eight million dozen Canadian eggs were exported to Great Britain last year, and as an indication of what is going forward this year nearly one million dozen were shipped during the first week of October.

Home Canning Problem Now Solved

Mrs McBeath's Demonstration of the
Cold Pack Method

Mrs. McBeath, a fine old Scotch lady, who has been in this country 40 years and, by her knowledge of medicine has many times saved the lives of man and beast in her community, a member of the Provincial Board of the H.E.S., gave a most interesting demonstration in up-to-date canning, to the members and friends of the Woman's Institute last week, says the Virden Advance.

Mrs. McBeath is one of the people who are never too old to learn. She was the first person in Western Canada to introduce the new method of canning at home, in tins as well as glass jars, by what is known as the cold pack method, a great improvement both in labor and quality on the ordinary way.

This method was introduced and brought to perfection in the women's and boys' and girls' clubs of the United States by Mr. Benson (Superintendent of the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture for the United States), who believes that the health of every family demands fresh vegetables and fruit every day in the year. By this simple, inexpensive method, girls and boys of 12 or 14 years may can the surplus garden stuff for the whole family. In many places in the States boys and girls are earning money and putting themselves through college by doing this work for the community on a percentage basis. Mrs. McBeath brought the first canner into this province, from the United States; with freight and tariff charges it cost \$14. Through her influence, the Merrick-Anderson Co., Winnipeg, made them last year for \$7.50; Mr. Bridgett of our own town has offered them to the Woman's Institute, in half-dozen lots, at \$6.65 (a trifle more for single orders). Mr. Bridgett is also looking into the matter of cans, and next year the complete outfit will be able to be purchased in Virden at very reasonable prices. This is going to mean something to the whole district, as several of our merchants have assured the writer that they will be glad to purchase any surplus stuff, and already the Department of Agriculture is arranging with the Kelvin technical school to originate a suitable label for the cans. Everyone interested in the work of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs, both parents and teachers, ought to encourage them to plan now first-class gardens for another year, securing good yielding, uniform seed of the different varieties. The Department of Agriculture might advise in this.

The town children need not be deprived, as there are numbers of vacant lots and their use in this way would be an improvement to the town as well as a benefit to the children using them, and it is possible the Council might have them ploughed and prepared if they were guaranteed to be properly cared for. In this way, instead of having, as many families do during the winter, potatoes for their only vegetable, and these often frozen, they may have with very little more than the trouble of growing them, plenty of first-class vegetables, better than any they can buy, as they can be picked and done when in good condition. This is one way in which we may increase the food supply, help our Empire and also encourage habits of thrift which we Canadians may yet need to practice.

In the matter of jars for the finer fruits or for exhibition purposes, there is none that equals the economy jar. The writer attended a large world exhibition a few years ago, where the prize collection was put up in these jars, and when the exhibition was over the owner called in one of the local merchants to see it, and in five minutes the sale was made which netted her a nice sum.

Lightning Don'ts

What Not to Do During a Thunder-
storm

If you find yourself indoors during a thunderstorm, don't go near a stove; it is dangerous. Keep away from the chimney; avoid the close vicinity of the telephone, and don't touch a screen door.

If a house be struck by lightning, there is no place anywhere inside of it that is safe. The death-dealing agent may penetrate anywhere, rendering escape impossible. But some places, such as those above mentioned, are more dangerous than others.

Out of doors, in a thunderstorm, the safest place is in the woods. Lightning may strike a tree, but it is not likely to be the one under which you have taken shelter. On the other hand, under such circumstances, the most foolish thing you can do is to stand beneath an isolated tree. But an open shed, especially if at some distance from large buildings, is nearly if not quite as dangerous. Never go near a wire fence during a thunderstorm. Even in a house that has no lightning-rod you have a much better chance of escaping injury or death than anywhere outdoors. Even if struck, indoors, you have at least one chance out of two of surviving; but if such a thing happens in the neighborhood of a tree, you will almost certainly be killed. Not more than one in thirty-five people hit under such conditions lives to know what happened.

Post: Johnson is receiving congratulations this morning.
Parker: A girl or a boy?
Post: It's a Ford.—Life.

Letter Written 2,200 B. C.

Dr. Langdon Translates Contents of
Missive Written in Archaic
Sumarian

A letter written 2,200 years before Christ and never delivered has just been opened and read in Philadelphia. Dr. Stephen Langdon, formerly of Oxford University, just appointed curator of the Babylonian section of the University Museum, opened the letter with a mallet, for it was sealed in a clay envelope and written in archaic Sumarian. Translated with difficulty, the letter proved to be a haughty order to a subordinate concerning a deal in flour.

Dr. Langdon is one of the few very great Sumarian scholars in the world. He will make a catalogue of Sumarian and Babylonian tablets in the museum.

War Affects the Soil

Has Made Land Uncultivable in
Some Parts of France

The remark has often been made that an enemy army may burn every house and building, burn all the crops and implements, and massacre many of the inhabitants, but they cannot permanently damage the soil. The part of the battle area of the Somme which a deputation on restoration saw is, Sir Herbert Matthews points out, a contradiction of that statement.

He states that the problem of restoring to its original condition some of the land in the devastated areas of agricultural France will not be an easy one to solve. The surface soil has largely disappeared. Originally it consisted of a thin chalky clay over pure chalk, intermixed with beds of loam over gravel.

Now the general displacements by trenching, shell pits, and mine craters has so churned up soil and subsoil that levelling will leave a surface mainly of chalk. How long nature will take to cover this with enough to sustain vegetation, even if aided by the usual operations of husbandry, it is difficult to say; but in Sir Herbert's opinion it does not appear commercially feasible to redeem this area.

If the primary work of levelling be carried out by troops or by prisoners, the cost reckoned as military outlay, and not as a charge on the land, it might possibly be planted with beech or other forest seedlings and developed as a Government undertaking; but, Sir Herbert continues, "the fates forbid that any individuals should be compelled to try and wring a living from such ground." How far this soil formation extends could not be ascertained, as the members of the deputation were not allowed to go far.

German Navy Has Limited Ocean Range

Commands the Southern Approach
to Danish Sound

The Stockholm correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, in a letter dealing with the German navy, says: "Germany has practical control of the southern approach to the sound between Denmark and Sweden. As far as observations go she makes a big naval display only over a limited area. On the way east during my first Copenhagen-Malmö trip we passed, just before turning southeast for Malmö, a whole fleet of German destroyers and torpedo-boats. The sound here is sixteen miles across and all German ships were outside their territorial waters. They were steaming south at a terrific speed in the direction of Falsterbo mine-field, all showing German flags.

"A sailor on our steamer told me that German warships make straight for the mine field, and, steering by marks, without taking pilots on board go straight through it. He added that the Germans often show no flags, and this I confirmed during a trip across the Helsingberg route, when two flagless torpedo-boats, making northeast at a great pace, passed under our stern. As they passed us the first torpedo-boat had a man overboard. It dropped a dinghy but did not itself stop. The rowboat was nearly cut down by the second torpedo-boat and the man overboard perished.

"The Danish captain of our steamer told me that German patrol ships in the sound hardly ever go into the Cattegat, but other German warships go there and much farther north. Captain Hjelmerson, a Norse seaman, who knows these parts well, told me that, thanks to British vigilance and superior seamanship, Germany gets very little from her practical command of the sound. He said that last July a German cruiser and submarine raid from Skaggeak was foiled before it started. The Germans had some new devices which Captain Hjelmerson could not describe, but they were baffled by a British counter-device which was being tried for the first time.

A Massacre

I saw it hobbling down a flight of steps, slashed and torn to shreds. Barely enough was left to hold the shreds together. It was a pitiful sight. My curiosity was aroused. "What are you?" I asked, "and how came you in such a horrible condition?" "I am a reputation," the wreck replied, "and I have just been released from a female bridge whist party." — Life.

Tunnel Under English Channel Is Approved

Would Cost \$80,000,000 and Is Re-
garded as Desirable

Full reconsideration of the question of the advisability of constructing a tunnel under the English Channel to connect England and France was promised by Premier Asquith in receiving a deputation in favor of the project. He said the matter would be taken up either by the war committee or the committee on imperial defence.

The premier admitted that before the war the balance of opinion had been against the project, but said that the experience of the war undoubtedly was a new factor of immeasurable importance in enabling statesmen and naval and military experts to judge of the value of such a tunnel. He added that such a tunnel as the deputation proposed would have put the country in a better position for transporting the expeditionary force and for the general purposes of the war.

"I will see," added the Premier, "that time will be found for a full review of the question in the light of that experience."

—This year it was announced that France had taken all the necessary steps to enter into negotiations with England for the joint construction of a tunnel under the English Channel. Plans for the tunnel were outlined at that time by M. Sartaux, chief engineer of the Nord Railway Company. He said that the tunnel would cost \$80,000,000, and that if it was apportioned equally between England and France, two days' war time expenditure of both countries would more than cover the cost of the tunnel. M. Sartaux said that it was proposed to make two tunnels and said that the possession of such a tunnel at the outbreak of the war would have been of great use both to France and England.

When Church Union Comes

Does Church Union Mean Giving Up
Right to Call or Keep a
Minister?

When Church Union comes, will the old calling system disappear, or will present relationships between minister and congregations be interrupted?

Both will be conserved. The utmost care will be taken in every department of the work to retain the practices now prevailing in the different denominations.

What is the arrangement proposed? Congregations or ministers desiring change apply, through the Presbytery, to the Settlement Committee. The changes sought will ordinarily be made at the end of the Church or Conference year.

In anticipation of a vacancy at the end of the year a congregation may call or invite any minister of the Church, and may submit other names, if their first request cannot be granted.

If it is found impossible to issue the matter at the end of the year, a further period not yet fixed will be allowed during which a call may be issued.

But to guard against long and injurious vacancies, if a congregation fails to take action at the end of this further period, the Settlement Committee is empowered to make an appointment. But as, at the end of any year, application may be made for change, this appointment, if unsatisfactory to either party, may then come up for review.

If on account of death or some other emergency a vacancy occurs during the year, Presbytery shall confer with the charge and may thereafter arrange a supply to the end of the year.

It is important to remember that existing arrangements will not be interfered with. Though a way of making such changes as are necessary is provided, it is expressly stated that there is to be no time limit to the pastorate.

The whole arrangement is thoroughly democratic. The Settlement Committee is the servant of ministers and congregations desiring readjustments of relationship, and is expressly enjoined to comply as far as possible with the wishes of all parties concerned.

The ideal that is contemplated in the Basis of Union is the continuous supply of every pastoral charge, and the continuous employment of every effective minister. Pastor relationship will continue as long as they are mutually satisfactory.

What We Work At

The latest official analysis of the 1911 Canadian census gives the figures for men and women according to their occupations, and is as follows:

	Male	Female
Agriculture	917,848	15,887
Building trades	245,990	211
Domestic service	75,133	138,879
Civil government	72,531	4,073
Fishing and hunting	34,547	265
Forestry	42,901	13
Manufactures	392,781	98,561
Mining	62,706	61
Professional	62,781	57,836
Trade and merchant- dising	240,903	42,184
Transportation	210,692	6,852

It is pointed out that while in 1881 agriculture gave employment to 43 per cent. of the paid workers, in 1911 it only had 34.3 per cent.

A Reliable Place to Shop

We are making new roads, doing things differently, giving you a better store every day, a store on which you can depend no matter what the service required. Old methods are good, but worth continuing only when we can find no better way. Each days experience is useful most largely in the ability it gives us to serve you better. We are selling good goods at prices all can afford to pay.

Goods Right

Prices Right

Service Right

We have in stock for the Christmas trade a full line of Candies, Nuts, Oranges, Cooking Fruits, Fresh Fruits, Fresh Vegetables, quoted below

Choice Cooking Fruit

We have always felt that the best in these lines is none too good for our customers.

CHOICE CLEANED Currants, pkg.	20c
Raisins, in bulk, 2 lbs.	25c
“ seeded, 2 pkgs.	25c
“ Seedless 2 pkgs.	35c
Sultanas, choice, 2 pkgs.	45c
Peel, mixed, Lemon, Citron, Orange, lb.	35c
Almonds, shelled, lb.	60c
Walnuts, “ lb.	60c
Figs, cooking, 2 lbs.	25c
“ table, per lb.	25c
Raisins, table, per lb.	25c
Dates, 2 pkgs.	25c

Our Confectionery Dept.

We have a nice assortment of High-class Box and Bulk Candy, Chocolate Bars, and Crystalized Fruits.

Popping Corn, 7 lbs. . 50c

Nuts! Nuts! Nuts!

We have bought for the Xmas trade 2000 lbs. of Fresh Nuts which we are selling at 5 lbs. for \$1.00

Special for Saturday

With each order of \$10 or over of Dry Goods, Furnishings, Shoes or Clothing we will give one 20 lb. bag of Sugar for \$1.50

Choice Fresh Fruits

Oranges, California navel's, doz., 40c, 50c, 60c
Jap Oranges, per box 65c
Bananas, per doz. . . 30c
Cranberries, 2 lbs. . 35c
Malaga Grapes, 2 lbs. 55c
FANCY TABLE Apples, box, . \$2.25

Choice Fresh Vegetables

B. C. Celery, 2 lbs. . . 25c
B. C. Cabbage, ¹⁰⁰ LBS . . \$2.25
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lbs. 25c
Cauliflower, each . . . 25c
Lettuce, per head . . 15c
Beets, 7 lbs. . . . 25c
Carrots, 7 lbs. . . . 25c
Turnips, 10 lbs. . . . 25c

Our Store Will Be Open Every Night Next Week

We take this opportunity to express our thanks to our many valued customers who have assisted us in making this present year the best we have ever had in the history of our business.

We wish you one and all The Compliments of the Season.

Williams & Little, Didsbury

Phone 42

THE STORE THAT SATISFIES

Phone 42

PRINCESS ZARA

By ROSS BEECKMAN

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THE THEME

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart;
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and no heed;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Shall cross, escaping wreck, defying death,
And all unconsciously shape every act
And lend each wandering step to this one end—
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall meet
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

—Susan Marr Spalding

CHAPTER I.

A Lady of Quality

THE steamship Trave of the North German Lloyd docked at its Hoboken pier at eight o'clock one morning in December. Among the passengers who presently departed from the vessel was a woman who attracted unusual attention for the reason that she was accompanied by a considerable suite of retainers and servants who were for a time as busy as flies around a honey-pot, caring for their mistress's baggage, and otherwise attending to the details of her arrival. Nor was it alone for this reason that all eyes were from time to time turned in her direction. There was about her a certain air of distinction, wealth, power and repose which impressed itself upon the observers. Many there were who sought eagerly an opportunity to scan the features of this young woman's face, for that she was young, was immediately apparent, and the fact added not a little to the interest that was manifested in her.

The young woman, whoever she was, maintained an air of reserve which none of the curious might penetrate; and as if insolently disdainful of the attention she attracted, her face remained veiled; not too thickly, but effectively enough to set at naught these efforts of the curious throng.

A view of her face was, however, not required to determine in the minds of the beholders that she possessed more than ordinarily the attractive feminine qualities. Her very presence told that; the air with which she moved about among her servants; the simple gestures she made in giving her directions, and the quiet but resourceful and effective methods she used in administering her affairs, indicated that not only was she a person of great wealth, but that she was also high in place and in authority, and one who was accustomed to being obeyed.

Her costume was hidden entirely beneath the magnificent furs which enveloped her, and even the maid who attended upon her immediate wants was more elaborately gowned and wrapped than the average feminine personage of the western world is wont to be. The immediate party of this distinguished passenger soon took its departure from the pier, leaving behind only those whose various duties consisted in caring for the seventy-odd pieces of baggage soon to be taken from the hold of the vessel; and this immediate party departed from the pier in carriages, for the hotel where accommodations had already been secured. The young woman and her maid occupied a conveyance by themselves; other maids followed in a second one, and a third contained two footmen, a courier, and her official messenger.

At the hotel, where notice of her arrival in the city had been received, she was assigned to a suite of rooms which occupied the greater part of one entire floor and which included every convenience which the most illustrious personage travelling in the United States could have required, or would have found it possible to obtain.

The courier at once sought the hotel office and registered as follows: "Her Highness Princess Zara de Echeveria and suite, St. Petersburg." And when his attention was called to the fact that the names of the entire party were required, he shrugged his shoulders and announced:

"I regret, sir, that I do not remember the names of all the persons who comprise her highness's suite, but I will supply you presently with a list of them."

In the parlor of the apartments occupied by the princess, her maid was removing the furs and wraps and making her mistress comfortable, for there was inevitably after a sea voyage a few hours of fatigue which nothing but restful quiet and utter idleness will overcome; and therefore an hour or more later, when a visiting card was taken to the princess, she did not even give herself the trouble to examine it, but said, while she peered through half-closed eyelids:

"Whoever it is, Orloff, say that I will not receive until four this afternoon."

Down below, in the office of the hotel, the gentleman who had sent up the card and who received this message in reply

To discern and deal immediately with causes and overcome them, rather than to battle with effects after the disease has secured a lodgement, is the chief aim of the medical man, and Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of patient study along this particular line. At the first appearance of a cold the Syrup will be found a most efficient remedy, arresting development and speedily healing the affected parts, so that the ailment disappears.

to it, shrugged his shoulders, glanced at the face of his watch to discover that it was yet barely noon-time, crossed to the book-stall, where he secured something to read and thereby while away the time, and then, having sought a comfortable chair in a secluded corner, deposited himself in it with an air of which indicated that he had no idea of departing from the hotel until after he had secured the solicited audience.

At four he sent a second card to the princess; at half-past four he was admitted to her presence. If the eyes of that curious throng of people who had watched her arrival at the steamship pier could have seen her then, when this man who had waited so long was shown into her presence, they would have been amply repaid for their admiring curiosity concerning her, it is true to speak of a woman as being adiantly beautiful, commonplace to refer to it at all, save by implication, since feminine beauty is a composite attribute, vague and indefinable, and should possess no single quality to individualize it. Beauty such as that possessed by Princess Zara can neither be defined nor described. It is the "tout ensemble" of her presence and her personal charm.

Zara de Echeveria needed no adornment to emphasize the attractions of her gorgeous self. She was one of those rare women who are rendered more attractive by the absence of all ornament and her dark eyes were more luminous and brilliant than any jewel she might have worn. Her gown, though rich, was simplicity itself, and inasmuch as her servants had found time, during the hours since their arrival, to decorate the rooms according to the princess's tastes, she was surrounded by much the same settings that would have been contained in her own palatial home at St. Petersburg. When it is said that she was hardly twenty-five years of age; that her father had been a Spanish nobleman in the diplomatic service at the Russian capital, and that her mother was of royal birth, we have an explanation for the exquisitely fascinating and almost voluptuous qualities of her beauty, as well as for her royal manner of command.

She did not leave her chair when this man was taken into her presence, but extended one small and perfectly formed hand, upon which gleamed a solitary ring; the only jewel she wore that afternoon, save a small pin in the lace at her throat, which was fashioned precisely after the same pattern as the ring.

The man lost no time in raising that beautiful hand to his lips, and he bowed low over it, with a courtly grace as distinguished in its gesture as was her reception of him. One wondered why such a man as this had been contented to endure five idle hours of waiting upon her serene pleasure; and yet, if one had looked past him to her, one might have ceased to wonder, and have thought a lifetime of waiting would be as nothing, if possession of her at the end of it could be its reward.

"It was kind of you to come to me so quickly after my arrival," she said to him in a low voice that was perfectly modulated.

GOOD HEALTH FOR THE RUN DOWN

If You are Weak and Easily Tired Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Anemia is a state into which one falls because of lack of blood, or because the blood is poor, weak, and watery. The man or woman who has not enough blood is pale, languid, easily tired and easily depressed. As the trouble progresses other symptoms show themselves—and the life of the sufferer is one of misery. Anemia opens the door to consumption, and gives victims to all the epidemic maladies, because the whole body is weakened and unable to resist the inroads of disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best remedy in the world for the cure of anemia, and all its attendant miseries. They make the blood rich, red, and pure, thus bringing health and strength to weak, despondent men and women. We do not know of a single case of anemia where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have failed to cure if given a fair trial. Mr. John Hastings, Venn, Sask., was a victim of this trouble and found new health through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says: "I was working on a railway driving a team and found myself gradually running down. I did not pay much attention to it at first, but soon I began to lose my appetite and it was a trial to get through my day's work. I got medicine from the doctor on the works, but it did not help me, and finally I got so bad I told the foreman I would have to quit. He told me not to lose hope, that he would get some medicine that would soon make me all right. That night he went to town and bought me three boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had not taken more than two boxes when I began to feel better, and after I had used five boxes I was as well and strong as ever, and could do a day's work with any man on the job. I may just add that before I began taking the pills I was so run down that I weighed only 122 pounds, and while taking them I gained 22 pounds. I cannot say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and strongly recommend them to all run down men."

You can get these Pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"It was kinder of you to receive me, princess," he responded, stepping back again to the centre of the room and standing tall and straight before her in his commanding manhood. He was a handsome man, past fifty, distinguished, and, like the princess he greeted, had about him the unquestionable air of authority.

"I am afraid I kept you waiting," "One does not consider moments of waiting," if Princess Zara be the object of it," he retorted, smiling. "Won't you be seated?" "Thank you; yes." He drew a chair forward so that they sat nearly facing each other across a low table upon which many of the princess's personal effects had already been arranged. Among them was a box of Russian cigarettes, which she now indicated by a gesture, while with a smile which lighted her face wonderfully and gave to it that added charm that is indescribable, she said:

"There are some of your favorite cigarettes, Sabarevski. I had you in mind when I included them among my personal baggage, having no doubt that I should encounter you when I should arrive in this country; but little thinking that you would be the first to greet me. You will pardon me for not indulging in one of them myself, for you know that I have never acquired the habit. Nevertheless, they will perhaps suggest to you the flavor of home, and may transport you for a moment to the scenes which I know you long for."

"Thank you, princess," he replied, and lighted one. Then he leaned back in his chair, closed his eyes, and for a time there was utter silence between these two. The man seemed to have been indeed transported, in thought, to his native environment, not so much by the odor and flavor of the cigarette he puffed with such calm enjoyment, as by the presence of this magnificent creature who confronted him so daintily. "You knew, then, that I was here in New York, princess?" he asked of her presently, peering at her through the smoke he was making; and he smiled comfortably across the distance that separated them.

"I knew you were in America, Sabarevski; and to me America means New York. I believed that you would not be long in making yourself known to me after my arrival, for I knew that the papers would announce it, and that you—shall I call it your duties?—would require that you should not permit my presence to pass unnoticed."

The man shrugged his shoulders, indulging himself in another smile as he replied:

"It is hardly kind of you to attribute this call to duty on my part. When I am in your presence I find myself wishing that there were no such things as duties to be performed. When I look at you, Zara, I wish that I were young again, and that I might throw duty to the winds and enter the lists against all others who seek you."

An expression of annoyance, as fleeting as it was certain, came into her eyes, and she replied with a little show of impatience:

"Spare me that sort of thing, Sabarevski. One does not always wish to hear such expressions as that; and coming from you, addressed to me, they are not pleasant."

"Not even when you know them to be sincere, Zara? I spoke in the past tense, and only of what might have been were the disparity of our years less, and if the environment by which we are respectively surrounded could have been different."

"In other words," she smiled back at him, now recovered from her impatience, "if the world had been created a different one, and if we were not ourselves, as we are."

"Precisely," he replied, and laughed. "I did not even look at your card when it was brought to me," she said, with an abrupt change of subject; "had I done so I would not have kept you waiting so long. Tell me something about yourself, Sabarevski; and why it is that you have deemed it wise, or perhaps necessary, to become an expatriate and to deprive St. Petersburg and all who are there of your presence and your wise counsels."

I am afraid it is too long a story and hardly worth the telling at that. St. Petersburg has tired of me, I am better away from it, and it is much better with me away, believe me."

"And his majesty, the czar? Is he also of that opinion, my friend?"

"His majesty, the czar, does me the honor, princess, to approve of my present plans and conduct," replied Sabarevski, with slow and low-toned emphasis.

CHAPTER II

A Warning

Alexis Sabarevski leaned forward in his chair to secure another of the cigarettes, and, having lighted it with studied deliberation, resumed his former position, gazing between half-closed eyelids toward Princess Zara. It was quite evident that he had gone to her with a distinct purpose in view which he meant to fulfill before his departure; and it was plain to be seen that Zara appreciated the fact. While he was silent, she waited, but with a half-smile upon her beautiful face, that was quizzical and somewhat whimsical, as if in her secret heart she was aware of the purpose of his errand, but for reasons of her own, did not wish to anticipate it. And he read her correctly, too. He believed that she understood him even better than he knew her; but, viewed from his own standpoint, he had a duty to perform in regard to her, and he had gone there to fulfill it.

"Zara," he said, "when I saw the announcement of your intended visit to this country—"

"Pardon me, Sabarevski," she interrupted him; "but did the knowledge of my expected visit come to you through a printed announcement, or were you informed of it before the printers had set their type?"

"I see that I must be quite frank with you," he laughed.

"Between friends frankness is always best," she retorted.

"In that case I will begin again, princess."

"It would be better—and wiser." "When I was informed of your anticipated visit to this country I decided that I would be the first to welcome you here, and in making that decision I had a double purpose."

"Yes." "One of them only need interest us at this moment, and that is a purely personal one. You know, Zara, how I have always regarded you, and how I do so now. Your father was my best friend; your mother—it is, perhaps, unnecessary that I should be more explicit regarding her."

"Yes, Sabarevski," said Zara in a low tone. "I know that you loved my mother, and that all your life you have remained true to your adoration of her, even though she never returned it; but go on."

"I love you, Zara, more perhaps than I admit to myself; more profoundly than it would be wise for me to tell you, or agreeable for you to hear; but in the admiration and esteem I feel for you, there is included no sentiment which could offend you."

"I know that, my friend."

"I would like to talk with you quite openly for once, Zara, in order that you may comprehend perfectly where I stand, and because I do not wish you to misconstrue any assertion I shall make, or to attribute to any one of them, another motive than I intend."

"I think you may be assured of that."

"You guessed correctly a moment ago, about my receiving intelligence concerning your visit here, before the composers set the type of the announcement; but the intelligence was incorporated among other things that were conveyed to me in the same manner, and by the same message. It had no direct significance, and beyond the mere statement of fact, there was no comment. I was not directed to call upon you, and in fact there was no suggestion made that bore directly upon your presence here. But, Zara, the mere statement of your intention conveyed to me very many suggestions which I have come here to-day to make known to you. I believe it to be my clear duty to do so."

"Well, my friend?"

"You know who and what I have been, and am. Always close to the person of the czar; for very many years deeply in his friendship, and possessing, I believe, his friendship to an extraordinary degree, it has been my pleasure as well as my duty to serve my emperor in many secret ways which our little world at St. Petersburg does not know or appreciate. The fact that I am at present an expatriate, as you have so simply stated, is due to reasons which I need not explain, and which do not concern us just now. The fact that I am one, has stationed me in New York by choice, and not by direction; but I thank God that I am here to greet you upon your arrival because I hope by very plain speaking to change a course you have determined upon, and to induce you—"

"Wait one moment, Sabarevski. Don't you think that you are getting rather beyond your depth? I appreciate all that you are trying so vainly to tell me. I know of your personal interest in me, and I honor you and thank you for it. But it is not like Alexis Sabarevski to hesitate over a statement he has decided to make, and if I am not mistaken you began this discourse with a determination to be frank. Might I suggest that you make yourself more plain?"

(To be continued)

THE MOULDS WHICH MAKE GOOD CHEESE

NOT everyone knows that mould and bacteria are essential to good cheese. Of those which are ripened by mould, there are two groups, one in which mould gathers on the outside, forming a distinct rind, the other

VERY SHORT AND RIGHT TO THE POINT

FRANK MILLER TELLS WHY HE RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

He Used Them for Rheumatism, Heart Disease and Lumbago, and They Went Right to the Root of His Troubles

Elkmonth, B.C.—(Special)—Frank Miller, section foreman on the railroad here, whose work exposes him to all kinds of weather, has discovered that Dodd's Kidney Pills are a sovereign remedy for those kidney ills that almost invariably follow neglected colds.

"For four years I suffered from Lumbago, Heart Disease and Rheumatism, brought on from a cold," says Mr. Miller. "And I got the very best results from using Dodd's Kidney Pills. I freely recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone suffering from these diseases."

Short and to the point, that statement, isn't it? But it is just like Dodd's Kidney Pills. They go right to the point. They cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means good circulation and renewed life and energy all over the body.

Thus Dodd's Kidney Pills not only cure disease. They tone up the whole body and make a man feel that he has been given a new lease of life. That's why people all over Canada are shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

HEALTHY CHILDREN ARE A BLESSING

Healthy babies are good babies, and the good baby is a blessing in every home. Nothing can give the mother or father more pleasure than to see baby play. Every movement is watched with delight; every new word spoken brings pride to the fond parents. It is only the sickly baby that makes the home wretched—and, mothers, it is not baby's fault when he is sick. You are the one to blame. Perhaps you give him candies, cakes, and other food which his little stomach is unable to digest. Then when he is cross and ailing you give him some "soothing" mixture to quiet him. That is wrong—remember his little stomach is not as strong as a grown person's, and also remember that every spoonful of the "soothing" mixture you give him only does him more injury—it does not remove the cause of his fretfulness—it merely dopes him into an unnatural sleep. What is needed is Baby's Own Tablets—a medicine with a guarantee of safety. About them Mrs. Mathies McCormick, West St. Peters, P.E.I., writes: "We have used Baby's Own Tablets with good results. They sweeten the stomach; give refreshing sleep and make baby fat and healthy." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

in which it occurs in green streaks inside the cheese. Camembert and Brie are in the former class, while Roquefort is the best known of the latter.

In the ripening of Camembert it was long known that moulds had some function. The French investigators, Roger and Maze, considered that this consisted in changing the reaction of the freshly made curd from acid to alkaline, after which bacteria completed the actual softening of the curd. It has been shown, however, by later investigation that a species of Penicillium (*P. camemberti* Thom), which has been found to be always present upon the cheese, secretes an enzyme capable of changing the hard, sour curd of the newly made cheese into the soft, ripe cheese, although without the characteristic flavor which seems to depend upon the action of "Oidium lactis" and various species of bacteria.

In the commercial handling of Camembert cheese this organism has been shown to develop best under the conditions found in the factories of Normandy. Success in the handling of this cheese seems to depend upon such a regulation of conditions as will permit just the right development of the Camembert "Penicillium, of Oidium," and of the slime bacteria which also grow in the rind of the cheese. These conditions briefly are:

(1) A fresh cheese should contain between 55 and 60 per cent. of water, which is reduced during the ripening period of about four weeks to 48.50 per cent.; (2) a relative humidity in the ripening room of 85 to 92 per cent.; (3) temperature between 50 and 58 deg. Fahr. Within these limits a considerable variety of results can be secured by slight changes in one or the other condition.

If the humidity is too high, bacteria and "Oidium" will completely overgrow and suppress the "Penicillium". drop the humidity 2 to 3 per cent.; if they can be nicely balanced; drop it again as much, and the "Penicillium" will completely cover the cheese and another all other growth; drop the relative humidity still again, and "Penicillium" loses its dominance and is more or less completely replaced by green species. Success is thus seen to depend upon accurately knowing the conditions best suited to the forms to be handled.

In Roquefort and cheeses of its class, the mould "Penicillium roqueforti" is carefully inoculated from bread cultures, which are propagated by the best of laboratory methods.

The cheese is made so that it contains channels, cracks, and air cavities from the first throughout. This permits the mould to begin growing as soon as the cheese is made. The cheese is much harder than Camembert—about 40 per cent. water. It also requires a longer time to ripen. The minimum ripening period is probably at least two months, while the time actually used is generally much longer.

Stilton cheese, made from cow's milk in England, and Gorgonzola, made in Italy, are also ripened largely by the agency of the same species of mould, but in these cheeses inoculation with the mould is not generally practised. The cheeses are, however, pretty well filled with the mould in fairly pure culture. Scientists conclude from this state of affairs that the Roquefort species of mould is so well adapted to conditions found within such cheese that, once in a factory, it becomes the dominant species within such cheeses without inoculation.

Here is a useful method to keep the carpet beneath the bed free from dust and fluff. Take some unbleached calico the size of the bed and bind neatly. Lay this on the floor and fasten securely at each corner, either by safety-pins to the carpet or tapes to the foot of the bed, when its removal each day for shaking purposes will be found a simple matter.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

A Costly Neglected Letter

By Ella W. Dunham

WITHOUT doubt the most expensive neglected correspondence of which we have record, measured in dollars and cents, was a letter sent to the late Queen Victoria of England in 1863. Because that letter was not answered, England was forced to fight a "little war" which cost her forty-five million dollars and a few lives, while Abyssinia paid a heavy tribute of blood, and King Theodore lost his throne and killed himself. Have consequences so momentous ever been entailed by other neglected correspondence?

The other day there died in England, Hormuzd Rassam, known as the forty-five million dollar Mesopotamian through a mistaken belief that he was the cause of the Abyssinian War of 1868. This, however, was far from being the case. Rassam was actually but a pawn moved by a finger of fate in the chess game which involved two nations.

In 1863 King Theodore sent a letter to the Queen of England through Captain Cameron, then British consul to Abyssinia, asking to be allowed to send an embassy to the English court. England failed to send an answer to this letter, which neglect sorely wounded and angered the vain and ambitious black monarch.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Abyssinia was the only Christian Empire in Africa, one of the oldest Christian churches having been established there in the year 320. To this day it is interesting on account of the ruins of old monasteries and other relics of early Christianity. There the Nile had its sources, and the country is made up of lofty mountain ranges, elevated plateaus, and beautiful valleys. The people are war-like, somewhat akin to the Arabs, and in some remote time must have amalgamated with the Jewish race.

Theodore was of humble origin. He was born in 1818, in the province of Kura, which stretches away in low plains to the Blue Nile. His father died early and left him and his mother very poor.

The latter supported herself by selling medicines in the market place, but she managed somehow to send Theodore to a convent, where he was fairly educated. After a little while he ran away from the convent and returned to his native province, which was then governed by his famous uncle, Dajlatsh Confu. When Confu died, another chief made war on his two sons. They fled to the mountains, where Theodore joined them and began his career by becoming a noted rebel leader.

From 1854, when Theodore overcame Ras Ali, chief ruler of Abyssinia, and overthrew the feudal monarchy, his ambition knew no bounds. Like Napoleon, he had visions of conquering the world. He who had been but a few years before a daring brigand had his genealogy traced back to the ancient kings and was crowned with great pomp by the bishop himself, taking the title of "Theodore, King of Kings of Ethiopia."

He was one of the most remarkable men produced in Africa for centuries. When he was crowned king he was thirty-seven years old, of medium stature, with a fine, muscular frame, could endure any amount of fatigue, had a noble carriage, and was the best shot, the best spearman, the best runner, and the most expert oarsman in Abyssinia.

Theodore's power continued to grow and his sway was absolute until, in 1863, he could count about one hundred and fifty thousand men in his camp at Debra Tabor. For a long time he wielded his power wisely and humanely. Had he continued that policy, he would have kept his dominion intact. But he chose to wage wars on account of his fanatical religious zeal, and committed so many atrocities, killing by the hundreds, that he became thoroughly hated and feared, and his power rapidly waned.

In 1862 there arrived at Theodore's camp Captain Cameron as British consul. The king received him warmly, told him all about the death of Plowden, his predecessor, who had been killed during a rebellion, and stated that he had executed fifteen hundred rebels to prove his friendship for the Queen of England.

In 1863 there reached the British Foreign Office a letter from King Theodore, asking that Abyssinia be recognized as of ambassadorial importance and permitted to send an embassy to London. Instead of answering this communication, the Foreign Office filed it away and forgot it.

To add to Theodore's wrath at this snub, some long-expected despatches from England were received by Cameron in 1864, but no mention of the king's letter. There were simply a few lines ordering Cameron to return at once to his official post at Massowa.

Unquestionably Theodore had strong grounds for complaint. Furthermore, he had good reasons for believing that the English were encouraging the Turks and Egyptians in their incursions. England had also withdrawn its protection from the Abyssinians in Jerusalem, and it was well known that Consul Cameron had made visits to the Egyptian pashas at Kassala and Matamma, which King Theodore regarded as inimical to his interests.

To the crowning insult of failure to answer his letter, Theodore retorted in January, 1864, by imprisoning Cameron and all his suite, together with Stern and Rosenthal, two English missionaries.

Cameron's imprisonment created a great sensation in England. Too late the English government saw its mistake and decided to send an answer to Theodore's long-neglected letter.

Hormuzd Rassam was chosen to be its bearer. He had already won an enviable distinction as an archeologist, having been first associated with Layard in his early explorations at Nineveh and Babylon, and subsequently commissioned by the British Museum to succeed Layard in his work in the land of Nimrod. He was afterwards appointed by the English government assistant to the political resident at Aden, and remained in the government's Indian service for nearly twenty years. He was filling this position when he was ordered to proceed to Abyssinia to negotiate a peaceable adjustment of the difficulties there.

Rassam's long service in India and his thorough acquaintance with the oriental peoples, as well as the fact that he himself was akin to them, having been born in Asiatic Turkey, eminently fitted him for his delicate mission and stood him in good stead at the critical time when the lives of the English captives hung upon the mere caprice of Theodore.

He was accompanied by Dr. Blane, of the Bombay establishment, and by Lieutenant Prideaux, an Indian officer. He arrived at Massowa in July, 1864. He immediately sent a letter to the king, asking permission to present himself at court.

Receiving no answer from the king, he sent a second letter, which was also ignored. Then he sent a third.

Theodore answered this, but was neither courteous nor satisfactory in his reply. However, he gave permission to

Rassam again sought the king the next afternoon and delivered some presents that had been sent by the Queen of England, which were graciously accepted.

Negotiations between Rassam and the king from that time were a series of contradictory actions on the latter's part and uncertainty on the part of the mission. Theodore would promise one day to accede to England's wishes and amicably adjust all difficulties; the following day he would commit some act in direct violation of his agreement.

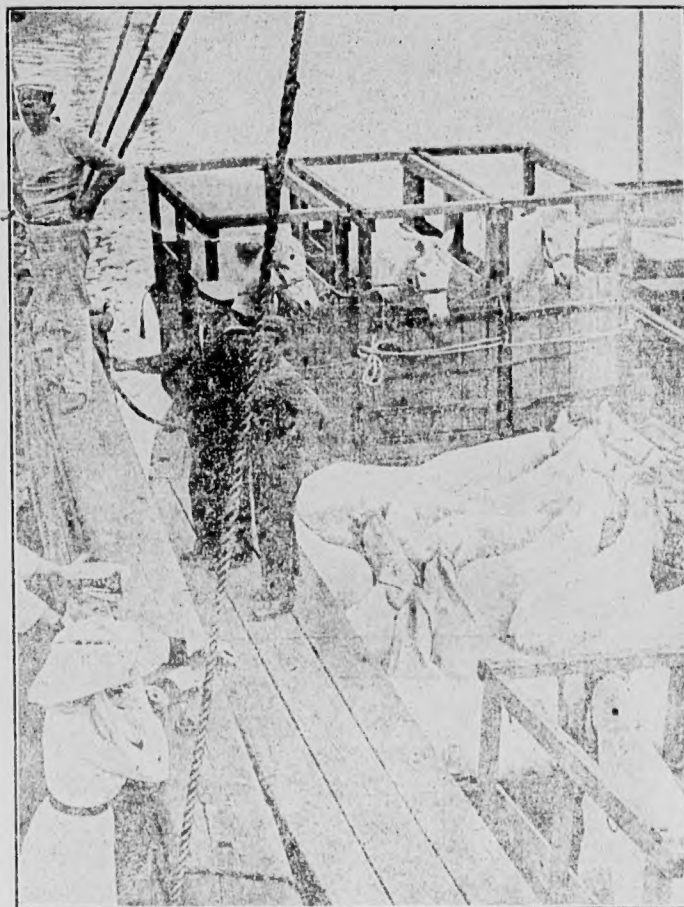
On February 4, while the members of the mission were encamped at Fagitta, Rassam received a letter from the king assuring him that the English mission would be allowed to leave the country in honor and safety, taking the captives with them. A few days later Rassam and his associates left for Karta, which was to be their abode until their departure for England.

Meanwhile a message had been despatched by the king to Magdala ordering the release of the prisoners. The king, who had taken up his quarters on the opposite promontory, was in daily communication with Rassam in the most friendly manner.

In March the released captives arrived, eight in number. For a while there was nothing to excite suspicion. Shooting, riding, and other recreations were permitted, and the only thing that gave Rassam any anxiety was a letter from the king ordering him to hold a sort of trial, in which the prisoners were to confess their guilt and sorrow.

This might have been amusing had not the letter also requested Rassam to send to Europe for more artisans for the king's service. England had formerly sent some artisans to Theodore and some of them were among the captives held at Magdala.

Rassam replied that it would be better for the king personally to make that



TAKING THE TWENTY PONIES ON BOARD THE "TERRA NOVA"

Captain Scott is probably at this moment landing these Siberian ponies at the spot selected for his headquarters in McMurdo Sound. It will be remembered that Sir Ernest Shackleton took four Manchurian ponies on his expedition, the animals completely justifying this change from the usual dog transport which had hitherto alone been practised in polar regions. The twenty ponies will be used in conveying the stores to the foot of the glacier, and perhaps beyond.

Rassam to visit him if he wished, and assured him a safe passage by way of Matamma. At the same time the messenger told Rassam that Captain Cameron had been released from his fetters, although still in confinement at Magdala, and was being treated much less like a prisoner.

Rassam decided to make a flying visit to Egypt and get instructions from the home authorities. He was instructed to start on his mission at once. Then he went to Aden, where letters from the prisoners awaited him. They informed him that, instead of being released, their hands had been fettered to their feet and their treatment was more severe.

Then Rassam and his party proceeded to Theodore's camp, which they reached in January, 1866. The camp was pitched around a large, open plain, and the royal tent was on the heights overlooking the country. The scene was one of barbaric splendor.

Soon after the arrival in camp of Rassam he was ordered into the presence of the king. Before the party reached the king's tent the chief steward met them with a splendidly caparisoned mule sent from the king as a present to Rassam. Four hundred of the Abyssinian chiefs went ahead of the party, and the rear was closed in by a large number of spearmen and chieftains.

Rassam immediately presented the Queen's letter. Theodore took no notice of the letter, but began to talk of his grievances against Captain Cameron and the missionaries. He talked in this mood for fully a half hour, when the party received permission to return to their tent. Before they left, however, Theodore assured them of his friendship for the Queen, and declared his intention to release all the Magdala captives.

request of England. Theodore took no notice of Rassam's reply, and showed no evidence of unfriendliness in consequence, so that Rassam thought that the matter had been amicably settled.


On the 13th of April, 1866, Rassam and his associates started for Zage to bid farewell to the king. It was arranged for them to reach the released prisoners a little later. They were conducted to a large house, which was used as a banquet hall, and entered without hesitation, thinking the king was inside.

No sooner had they crossed the threshold, however, than they were seized and searched for concealed weapons. They then observed that Theodore was not present, but that the large room contained about four hundred of his principal officers, all magnificently attired.

When the members of the party had been thoroughly searched, they were forced to sit down at the end of the hall and were pined with nonsensical questions. At last Rassam was asked why he did not bring the prisoners. He replied that the prisoners had been left behind with the king's permission, and he brought forward the bearer of the king's letter as a witness.

Rassam was then told that the prisoners would be brought to Zage, and the mission was sent to a ragged tent. The prisoners arrived within three days, but were separated from Rassam's party and put in a hut a quarter of a mile away. On the morning after the arrival of the prisoners the king held a public trial, which enacted the same old farce and gave the king a chance to repeat his old grievances. After the trial, Rassam giving his personal security for their good conduct, the prisoners were released from their fetters.

A day or two later the king made another demand on Rassam to send a



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Winchester .22 Caliber Cartridges both Black and Smokeless powder are unequalled for accuracy and uniformity in shooting. The Smokeless powder cartridges are loaded with Winchester Greaseless Bullets which makes them clean to handle and prevents the powder from losing its strength. Try them next time. Ask for Winchester make—the Red W Brand.

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Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

letter to the British government asking for artisans. Rassam had grown suspicious by this time. He thought it wise to comply with the king's wish, and sent the letter to the Secretary of State for India. By this time he began to see through the king's juggling, and realized that there would be no early return to England for any of them.

They stayed five weeks at Zage. Then they went to Karta, and afterwards to the king's camp at Debra Tabor. There the king held another mock trial, and again aired his grievances. This time he dwelt on the personal slights which he had received from Captain Cameron and the missionaries. At last he informed Rassam that he thought there was some danger that they would commit suicide, and must be deprived of their arms and become for a while the guests of his majesty.

They were sent to Gaffat and were kept under guard, although not in strict confinement. Later they were again sent for by the king, who appeared to be in a great passion and went over the same old grievances.

Finally they were turned over to an officer, who shut them up in a building that had been used as a magazine and storehouse, where they tasted the first real bitterness of captivity. The house was totally dark inside, and there was not the slightest arrangement for their comfort.

Rassam again and again sent messages to the king remonstrating with him and setting before him the probable consequences of his conduct. Of these the king took not the slightest notice, but shortly afterwards the entire party was made captive at Magdala. There the Englishmen had to undergo great cruelty and discomfort, which continued during the many months of their imprisonment within the walls of the fortress. After their actual imprisonment Rassam immediately tried to get word of their plight to the English government. He succeeded after one or two failures.

In July, 1867, the English government decided to send an expedition to Abyssinia to enforce the release of the prisoners. Colonel Merewether, political resident at Aden, was appointed to take command of the reconnoitring division, which had to open the way for the main body of the army under Sir Robert Napier. They had to explore the passes leading to the interior, establish a footing in the country, and enter into friendly relations with the different chiefs, most of whom were in rebellion against Theodore and anxious for his downfall.

This little brigade sailed from Bombay on the 16th of September, 1867, and did its work so well that when Sir Robert Napier began his march into the country on the 3rd of January, 1868, he found that every obstacle had been overcome. The climate was agreeable, the people were friendly, and his progress was easy. When the army reached Magdala, about the 1st of April, the soldiers were in splendid condition.

Napier had sixteen thousand men, exclusive of followers. Theodore's inferior army consisted of three thousand men armed with muzzle-loaders, one thousand matchlock men, and a mob of spearmen, with about thirty pieces of ordnance, of the use of which they were ignorant, to oppose Napier's perfectly disciplined and thoroughly equipped force. The result was inevitable. Theodore realized that he was in a trap from which there were only two ways of escape. He would either have to give up his army liberate all the prisoners, and surrender his own person, or fight to the death.

The two armies confronted each other at Magdala for several days. Then Napier sent his first communication to Theodore, which was a simple demand for the release of the prisoners. The king made no reply.

The first engagement of the war took place on April 10th, and, of course, was an overwhelming defeat for Theodore.

On the morning of April 11th, Theodore sent Lieutenant Prideaux, hand-somely mounted, to the English camp with instructions to say that he desired peace. It was a tragical moment, and there was intense excitement in the English camp. Reconciliation was impossible.

Had it been merely the release of the captives that was involved, peace might have been arranged without the tragedy that followed. Unfortunately,

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.

Theodore had long before sown the seeds of his own destruction, for nearly all his provinces were in rebellion and their chiefs had made it a condition with the English commander that if the army were permitted to pass unmolested through the country the English would stop at nothing short of the hated monarch's personal surrender. Sir Robert Napier had no alternative in the matter. He sent Lieutenant Prideaux back with this answer:

"Your majesty has fought like a brave man and has been overcome by the superior power of the British army. It is my desire that no more blood may be shed. If, therefore, your majesty will submit to the Queen of England, and bring all the Europeans now in your majesty's hands and deliver them safely this day in the British camp, I guarantee honorable treatment of yourself and all the members of your majesty's family."

Prideaux found Theodore sitting on the crest of Fala's steep ascent, with several of his chieftains grouped round him. He sent them away on the approach of Prideaux, and when Napier's letter was handed to him he immediately had it read.

He did not understand, however, that it meant the surrender of his person, and no one would dare make it plain to him. When Prideaux arrived he found the king engaged with his secretary in writing a paper, which proved to be a sort of last manifesto.

In the manifesto, after reproaching his soldiers for deserting him, Theodore made a touching appeal to his conquerors to protect his helpless people. He attributed his defeat to want of discipline and inferior arms. He acknowledged the evils he had inflicted upon the people of Abyssinia, and he prayed that God might bring good out of them. Finally, he declared that he would never surrender himself.

Theodore made an attempt at suicide that very afternoon, but was prevented from carrying out his purpose by the intervention of some of his chiefs. He abandoned the thought of death for the time being, saying that it was not God's will.

As a last hope, Theodore thought of the release of the prisoners as a means of bringing the English to such terms of peace as he might accept. He sent the following message to Rassam by the Governor of Magdala:

"Go at once to your people. You can send for your property tomorrow." Later the king had an interview with Rassam, and sent him and his associates down to the English camp accompanied by four of the German artisans.

The king sent another letter to Napier the next morning which was intended to soften the effect of his manifesto. He offered a present of cows and sheep, which, if accepted, would have been a token of peace. And here is where Rassam's oriental cunning checked the king.

Although Sir Robert Napier afterwards said there was nothing in his reply to Theodore's letter which could possibly have been construed into an acceptance of his peace offering, the fact remains that Rassam himself sent word back to Theodore that Napier would accept the offering. Napier's generous, open communications were not susceptible of misinterpretation. Rassam made his coup because there was no other way of saving the prisoners left at Magdala. From his point of view, the end justified the means.

Prideaux took the message as Rassam sent it, and the king sent the remaining prisoners down to the British camp on the assurance that his presents would be accepted and peace secured. When he afterwards learned that his peace offering was not accepted, he was struck with grief, and immediately began to put himself in a better state of defence to continue the struggle. But the final events piled rapidly one upon another. Theodore's warriors deserted him, and he retreated farther and farther up the heights of Magdala, with only a few remaining chiefs, his army having practically deserted him after the first engagement. There they fought, nearly every man of them, to the death.

When only two or three warriors remained and no hope was left, Theodore besought them to leave him and seek safety, saying that he no longer required their allegiance, and that it was no longer a test of loyalty to remain at his side. At last only his valet remained, and about ten minutes after four o'clock in the afternoon he turned to him and said:

"It is finished! Sooner than surrender into the hands of the Franks, I will shoot myself!"

Then he slew himself.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

has a livestock department. It is under the direction of a competent experienced livestock salesman.

Its purpose is to help the livestock man in securing the highest possible market price.

It brings the market for livestock, through our salesmen, direct to the door of the livestock producer.

From the start this department has been successful. The growth has been marvellous—because its growth has been founded upon the bed rock of service to our business associates—the farmers and stock men of Alberta.

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320-340 Lougheed Building - - Calgary

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TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Muskrat, Wolves, Mink, Foxes, Lynx, White Weasel, Beaver, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section.

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—your—safe—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for more than a third of a century. A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY, AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—It's FREE.

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\$10 REWARD

Strayed—Two yearling heifers and one steer, branded — on left side.

The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery or on return to H. G. COLLINGS, E. 1/2 Sec. 4, Tp. 32, R. 2, Didsbury, P. O. Phone R1606.

ESTRAY

Estray steer on premises of C. Deadrick, S. E. 1/4 Sec. 5, Tp. 32, R. 1, W. 5. One red steer with a few white spots has horns, branded E on left ribs just back of front leg. L. JOHN A. SWANSON, Brandreader

Rural Municipality of Mountain View Meeting

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, held at the Agricultural School, Olds, on Saturday, November 25th, 1916.

Members present, Councillors Pearson, Smith, Rupp, and Metz.

Absent, Councillors Flinn and Reeve McCuen, and Secretary-Treasurer A. Brusso.

Mr. J. M. Reed acted as Secretary in the absence of the Secretary-Treasurer A. Brusso.

The Secretary called the meeting to order in the absence of the Reeve and Deputy Reeve at 1.30 p.m.

Moved by Councillor Smith that Councillor H. E. Pearson act as Chairman at this Council meeting. Carried.

The minutes of the meeting held on Saturday, October 14th, was read and adopted on motion of Councillor T. E. Smith. Carried.

A number of communications were read and disposed of.

Moved by Councillor T. E. Smith that the communication re the construction of bridge between sections 34 and 35-31-28-4 be filed until the report of the inspector is received. Carried.

Moved by Councillor H. E. Pearson that Councillor T. E. Smith be appointed Deputy Reeve in the absence of Reeve McCuen and Deputy Reeve Flinn and is hereby authorized to countersign all cheques and notes given on behalf of the Municipality or by the Municipality. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Smith that this meeting do now adjourn to meet at the Agricultural School, Olds, on Saturday, December 16th, 1916. Carried.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.

Common-Sense Plea For Equal Suffrage

Advising that "The Women of Canada should organize at once," in the cause of Suffrage; setting forth the necessity for this, the sound common-sense of it; quoting examples of success where the experiment has been tried, Frank Egerton in the November issue of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, comes forth with probably the most practical views on Equal Suffrage yet advanced by a member of the male sex.

After outlining the recent negligences in Canada's political life, the writer continues:

"What is needed is a large addition to the present list of voters, consisting of persons who have never enjoyed the privilege of the Franchise and who are untrammelled by past political connections. This infusion of new blood can be obtained by extending the franchise to women, an innovation which would surely act as an effective antidote to the existing poisonous condition of political corruption. This idea has not been evolved from the realms of fantasy—it is suggested by reasons of sound common sense. It is only logical to assume that those who have not already played with pitch are less likely to be defiled than those who have; and, having witnessed the results of the pastime and the discomfiture of the players, they will take particularly good care to keep their own hands clean.

"Consideration of business advantages to be obtained from prospective political candidates would not be likely to influence women to any extent, as the majority of them are not engaged in business. Besides, as the average woman has a higher conception of morality than the average man, it is only reasonable to expect that they would insist on political morality.

"In countries where Equal Suffrage is in force, the highest ideals of political life exist, legislative competency prevails, bribery and corruption are almost unknown, and measures of social welfare and general progress are the order of the day.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

IN THE ESTATE of Niels Andrew Enevoldsen late of Viola in Latah County in the State of Idaho one of the United States of America but formerly of the Village of Harman in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the late Niels Andrew Enevoldsen who died on or about the 12th day of May, 1915, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for Alfred Peter Enevoldsen, Administrator of his estate, by the 10th day of January 1917, a full statement duly verified of their claims and any securities held by them and that after that date the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claim of which notice has been so filed or brought to his knowledge.

Dated at Calgary this 4th day of December A.D., 1916.

TAYLOR, MOFFAT & COMPANY,
Barristers,
Calgary.

Mortgage Sale

OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by the Land Titles Act, under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction in front of the Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on

Friday, the 29th Day of December, 1916

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

Lot Eleven (11) Block One (1) according to a plan of part of the Town of Didsbury of Record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Didsbury 1427-H."

Terms of the sale to be 20 per cent. cash at the time of the sale, and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated on Hammond Street in the Town of Didsbury, about three blocks from the Post Office, and that there is upon the premises a blacksmith shop and dwelling house both in a fair state of repair.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Patterson & Macdonald, 220 A 8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

Dated at Calgary, this 23rd day of October A.D. 1916.

PATTERSON & MACDONALD,
Approved Vendor's Solicitors
A. T. Kinnaird,
Dep. Registrar.

ESTRAY

On the premises of R. M. Warren, one two year old Red Steer, long horns, indistinct brand, resembling W L on left ribs.

STRAYED

One 4-year-old brown mare, white strip in face, weight about 1300, with bay horse colt running with her, colt clyde bred. 5-year-old black pony mare, weight about 900. Both mares branded half diamond over J W on right hip. Strayed from N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 30, Twp. 30, R. 5, W. of 5th M. A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. J. C. Waterstreet, Big Prairie, Alta.

FOR SALE

A Curtis Trailer for Auto; artillery wheels, solid rubber tires; only used a few miles. Terms reasonable. Apply J. A. McGhee, Didsbury.

FOR SALE

19 good dairy cows to freshen in January, February and March; Olds Agricultural College test on cows. Also 14 this year's calves. Phone R802. HAAG & LAPP

\$10.00 REWARD

A two-yr.-old red steer with some white spots, branded 6 F on right ribs, ears chewed. Pro- baby west of town. Reward \$5 for locating, or \$10 in town. R. B. MARTIN, Banff, Alta.

ESTRAY

A bay 3 year old gelding with halter. Followed team home to C. D. Carver's farm. Horse will be left in pasture till called for and owner must pay expenses. C. D. Carver, Didsbury.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Alberta Winter-

Fair

CALGARY

December 12-15, 1916

SINGLE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

From all stations in Alberta To CALGARY

Going dates December 11th to 14th Return limit December 18th

For full information apply to any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or write:-

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Winter Excursions 1916

TO THE EAST

On sale Daily during December.

Final return limit 3 months from date of issue.

TO THE WEST

January 8th to 13th, February 5th to 10th, 1917 inclusive.

Final return, April 30th, 1917.

TO THE U. S.

On sale Daily during December.

Final return limit, 3 months from date of issue.

TO THE OLD COUNTRY

With Atlantic Steamship Tickets, five months final return limit. On sale during December.

Full information and tickets from any C. P. Agent, or

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
CALGARY

We Want a Business Man

A business man who has selling ability. The man we want may be in the automobile business now; he may be in some other business; he may be a farmer; he may be retired.

Whoever he is or whatever may be his occupation, we want him if he can fulfill the conditions of our proposal.

We are in search of a real, live, wide-awake man, who has had business training, who has some capital, who can sell Maxwell Motor Cars.

We are represented in the leading cities and towns of Canada, and our dealers are prosperous and happy.

They should be, and will continue to be, for the Maxwell Car is the unquestioned leader of its class.

It is a car for which there is a nation-wide and growing demand—because it represents more real value, dollar for dollar, than any other car in the world.

We have no dealer in this locality. We want one immediately. Our representative will call and explain the details of a very attractive proposition.

Anyone interested should inquire at once.

Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Touring Car
\$850
F.O.B. Windsor

One Chassis
Five Body Styles

Roadster
\$830
F.O.B. Windsor

All Models Completely Equipped—No Extras to Buy

War Workers In Great Britain

Turning Out as Much Ammunition in
4 Days as Used to Take
12 Months

H. E. Morgan, a director of the labor supply department of the Imperial ministry of munitions, who has been sent to Canada to advise with the Imperial munitions board here as to labor problems in the Dominion in connection with munitions work, has arrived in Ottawa. In an interview Mr. Morgan gave some illuminating facts about the way Great Britain organized her war industries and utilized under government supervision every resource of the nation.

Mr. Morgan points out that at the present time Great Britain, through effective organization, is now turning out in four days as large an output of heavy shells as was turned out in 12 months in 1914-15. In three weeks Britain can now turn out as much 18-pounder ammunition as she produced in the first 12 months of the war. In 1914 the total number of war workers was under 260,000; today the total is 3,500,000.

"We are now manufacturing and shipping to France," said Mr. Morgan, "every week about as much as the whole pre-war stock of land service ammunition in Great Britain. There are over 4,000 engineering and other establishments controlled by the ministry of munitions, the major portion of whom are producing nothing but war material. Yet the life of the community, except for the anxieties of war, goes on smoothly and normally."

A Famous Clock

Celebrated Astronomical Clock a Triumph of Mechanical Genius

One of the greatest triumphs of modern mechanical art is the celebrated astronomical clock in the cathedral of Strasburg. For five hundred years the cathedral has been famous for its clocks, of which the present is the third which has been erected. The first was begun in 1352 and completed in 1534. It represented the movements of the sun and moon, and near its summit was a statue of the blessed virgin, before which at noon each day three small statues, representing the three Magi, bowed their heads, while a clock on top flapped its wings and crowed. It continued to run nearly three hundred years. The second clock was completed in 1574. It had new machinery, but retained the crowing cock, which crowed faithfully for over 435 years, until the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1789.

The present clock, invented by M. Schweighue, was begun on June 24, 1838, and was completed in a little less than four years. It was set running Oct. 2, 1842.

At the base of the clock is a large copper sphere, resting on four metallic columns, on which are represented all the fixed stars of the firmament down to the sixth magnitude, numbering more than five thousand, and placed in their accurate relative positions in 110 constellations readily recognized by astronomers. This sphere revolves from east to west in the sidereal day, and is so arranged as to indicate the exact moment of the rising and setting of all the fixed stars visible at Strasburg and their exact position in the heavens at any hour.

Near this sphere is the calendar, a metallic band nine inches in breadth and twenty-nine feet in circumference, on which are marked on a gilt ground the months and days, the festivals of the Church, the name of the saints, dominical letters, etc. Even the movable feasts, such as Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, etc., fix themselves in place at the proper moment year after year.

The days of the week are represented on an azure ground above the calendar to represent the firmament, and at the instant of midnight, allegorical figures appear, surrounded by clouds, in beautiful chariots, moving on an aerial circular railroad.

Perhaps the most astonishing feature is the mechanism for striking the hours and quarter hours. There appear successively four small statues, representing childhood, youth, manhood and old age, which comes out as follows: At each quarter a figure with a sceptre in one hand and a little hammer in the other, gives the signal by tapping the bell. Immediately on the first quarter of each hour the child makes his appearance, bearing a small javelin, with which he strikes the bell once. He is succeeded the next quarter by the youth, who, dressed as a hunter strikes the half hour with his arrow. Next comes the man, clad in a coat of mail, and armed with a sword, with which he strikes the three-quarters. Finally comes the old man, bending over his crutch, which he, however, has strength enough to raise to strike the four quarters.

The upper compartment, much richly decorated, is occupied by a figure of Jesus Christ, seated upon a throne in the middle. Each day, immediately after the hour of 12, twelve figures, representing the twelve apostles, each bearing the badge of his martyrdom or some other distinctive emblem, form themselves into a procession and present themselves at the feet of their Master. — Irish World.

Conservation of Humanity Promoting a More General Interest in Social Welfare

With the idea in view of investigating community problems, promoting a more general interest in social welfare and providing expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its forces for more efficient citizenship, the governments of the three prairie provinces have organized a Bureau of Social Research, which will be under the joint control of the three provincial governments.

The purpose is to make a practical study of all social problems affecting a community, and a more careful investigation of general social welfare questions than has hitherto been possible by any existing government.

One of the functions of the bureau is to secure information, and this will be done through co-operation with public and private agencies and also by special investigation. The formation thus secured will be disseminated by means of reports, bulletins, the public press, lectures, correspondence, etc.

During the first year two kinds of investigations will be carried on. One will be the care of immigrants and particular attention will be paid to the Ruthenians who are settled in large numbers in each of the three provinces. The second will be a preliminary inquiry with regard to the proper care of the feeble-minded.

The conditions are practically the same in each of the three provinces, and the provincial authorities have been co-operating for some time in the provision of institutions for the care of the various classes of dependents.

Each of the provinces will have an advisory council that will consist of one cabinet minister and five other members. When each of these councils has been organized two representatives from each will form an inter-provincial council which will have charge of the general policy of the bureau.

The cabinet ministers have been chosen for each of the provinces as follows: Alberta, Honorable J. R. Boyle; Saskatchewan, Honorable A. A. Calder; Manitoba, Honorable Doctor Thornton. Each holds the portfolio of Minister of Education in his government. J. S. Woodsworth is the director of the new bureau, and the head office is in Winnipeg, where all the data collected is properly compiled into statistics that will always be at the disposal of inquirers.

The bureau will deal solely with the human resources of the country, and endeavor to investigate and determine the way in which these resources can be best developed and conserved, and the different peoples in the Dominion welded into one harmonious whole will illustrate what higher civilization means.

As yet the work is only in the preliminary stage, but questionnaires have been sent out to ministers, school teachers, and secretaries of the various farmers' and women's organizations throughout the provinces enquiring as to social conditions obtaining in various districts, and the information secured in this way will be supplemented by particulars obtained as a result of special studies in certain districts.

A member of Mr. Woodsworth's staff has been engaged in investigating conditions in the Ruthenian colony near Vonda, Sask., and other communities will also be visited by trained investigators who will get in touch with the people and report on local conditions. The bureau will also take up the question of legislation designed to remedy the social life of the rural districts and of the provinces as a whole.

The Bureau of Social Research has really developed from the Canadian Welfare League, which was formed some time ago with somewhat similar objects in view. It was thought, however, that the peculiar conditions prevailing in the West were such that a separate organization would be better able to cope with the situation, which was very similar in each of the three provinces.

Believes Canal a Failure

Only Sea Level Waterway Will Do, an Engineer Asserts

General Goethals is returning to the United States, and a rumor is current that he will not go back to the Isthmus. The meaning of this report, if true, is not difficult to guess.

People with whom I have talked, recently from Panama and Colon, assure me that the canal cannot be described as "open." Small steamers can make the passage without hindrance, but vessels drawing twenty feet of water cannot get through. Many "slides" are not reported. The fact is, they are occurring constantly.

An opinion expressed to me by an engineer of national reputation, never in any way associated with the canal, but a recent visitor thereto, on his return from a business trip to the west coast of South America, is that the final solution of this great undertaking must be a sea level waterway.

He commented very unfavorably upon the durability of the Gatun dam, which is a wonderful engineering triumph. When one remembers that it is holding up, eighty feet in the air, a lake fully one-third the size of Long Island Sound, anxiety regarding its stability must be constant. The slightest leak, undetected and unchecked, will destroy it.

I have not visited the canal and haven't an opinion to express.—Julius Chambers in the Brooklyn Eagle.

How Belgian Babies Are Being Cared For

Nine Thousand Little Victims of
German Cruelty to Be Looked
After

An Englishman, who has just returned to London from a visit to Belgium, tells the following story of what he saw in the baby canteens:

"Fancy if you can nearly nine thousand little beggars under three years, unable to shift for themselves, unable to do anything, the victims of German cruelty. These are the children that are now being protected and cared for in the communities that have established these canteens. Two hundred and forty-nine thousand meals a month are necessary to feed those children, and no one can picture for a minute the care that devolves on those who are looking after them.

"If there is a power that metes out vengeance, surely such vengeance will be visited on the brutes that have made these little ones the objects of their attacks. Poor little kiddies; most of them will never know who their parents were; their parents will never know what became of them. Their mothers, weeping and crying out for their babies, have been torn from them by the Germans and sent to Germany or shot on some slight excuse. I wish I could impress on you what this means.

"Others of these noble Belgian women have given up their little ones with only the hope that they will not starve to death left to cheer them in return for the sacrifice.

"These are the things that Belgium has done for us. These emaciated little tots are the monument that has been erected to Belgium heroism. This is the country's reward for standing between us and Germany in these dark days early in the war."

Profitable Farming Every Year

Cost of Producing Bushel of Wheat
Placed Under Forty Cents

Individual farmers do not need to be told that farming pays in war time, but it may be of interest to note that on a large scale it has been profitable in ordinary times in this province. Mr. Honens, of the Crowfoot Farm Company, Ltd., east of Calgary, gave many interesting figures in his evidence before the Royal Commission. He submitted a detailed statement covering the expenses, production and receipts of the farm, for the past three years, and, as an agricultural expert, went exhaustively into the subject of general farming as practised in Western Canada.

The gist of Mr. Honens' evidence was that farming in this country, when properly done and scientifically carried on, no matter what the climatic conditions were, was a paying proposition.

Some of the comparative figures, as they appeared in Mr. Honens' statement, were as follows:

	1913	1914	1915
Acreage in wheat	1,212	1,300	1,350
Acreage in oats	350	225	196
Barley, feed crop	50	75	161
Rainfall, inches	11.42	5.53	17.49
Bushels per acre—			
Wheat	31.50	18.00	52.00
Oats	50.00	29.06	52 1/2
Barley	37.92	9.76	19 2-5
Average price per bush—			
Wheat	.71	1.32	.89
Oats	.24	.70	.34
Receipts for year	\$30,664	\$1,589	\$2,520
Total expenses	17,506	18,729	29,804
Expense per acre	11.67	11.70	17.87
Percent. on capital invested	30	29	1-3
Cash dividend paid			58 p.c.

Some of the differences in production were explained by the difference in the amount of rainfall. One year it had cost the company on contract 20 cents an acre to stock its crop. The next, owing to the heavy straw, it had cost over a dollar an acre to stock.

Mr. Honens' statement that the cost of production per bushel was between 30 and 40 cents was rather astonishing to the commissioners, who had had estimates all the way up to 75 cents from other sources.

He admitted that the bulk of the farmers in Alberta did not operate under similar conditions, due to lack of energy, lack of facilities, lack of capital and other causes.—Saskatoon Star.

A very sensitive curate was undertaking to preach on Jonah and the whale.

"And for three days and three nights," he began, "Jonah was in the—"

He blushed, stammered, stopped, and then started again. "For three days and three nights Jonah was in the—"

Once more he was covered with confusion, and once more he stopped and mopped his face, from which the perspiration was literally pouring, with his handkerchief.

Then he gathered his courage in both hands, and with a mighty effort he finished triumphantly: "And for three days and three— nights Jonah was in the society of the whale!" —Tit-Bits.

"You have been accused of being a prevaricator."

"Well replied Senator Sorghum, "that sounds hopeful. The fact that they selected so delicate a word indicates that somebody is afraid of me."

Boy Scout Notes

Boy Scout Camps as Successful the Past Season as in Other Years

Though the war had called from Canada a great many Scoutmasters and other Scout officials, thereby creating a lack of leadership, the Boy Scout camps throughout the Dominion were practically as numerous and as successful this last summer as in other years.

Reports from Manitoba and Quebec show that camp life and activities loomed up as big as ever this summer in those provinces. The Manitoba Provincial Secretary reports that "a large percentage of our troops have held camps during the summer," while the Quebec Provincial Secretary states that "the past has been a rare summer with our boys under canvas."

The reports from Quebec camps are indeed encouraging. There were two central camps, one at Tamaracouta and the other in the eastern townships known as "Memphremagog" camp. About one hundred proficiency badges were earned at Tamaracouta, and some one hundred and seventy-five first-class tests scattered among seventy Scouts passed. At Memphremagog camp, thirty-five proficiency badges were won by eastern townships Scouts, and many first-class subjects passed. Between three and four hundred Scouts, officers and visitors attended Tamaracouta camp.

An equally interesting report comes from Manitoba. The largest camp in the province was held at Souris, and from the standpoint of badges won this was the most successful camp of the season. "At one of the most popular of Manitoba's summer resorts," writes the Secretary, "it was stated that the Boy Scouts' camp was the best conducted camp in the community, they having dug their own well and having sanitary arrangements of the finest kind."

The late Lord Kitchener was a true friend of the Boy Scout movement. Writing of him in a recent issue of the Headquarters Gazette, Sir Robert Baden-Powell says: "He was in the matter of policy opposed to our taking up cadet training in the movement, even at a time when many patriotic people, carried away with zeal for the war, were urging upon us the desirability of doing so, but Lord Kitchener saw wider and further than they. He said: 'You are building the foundation which is essential for making good men. Whether they afterwards become soldiers or civilians matters little, but character to either means everything.'"

To be the seventeenth in a single family to answer the call for war service is the probably unparalleled record of Scoutmaster Masters of the 1st British Columbia Sea Scouts, and one of the most popular Scoutmen in Vancouver. Such devotion makes the British Empire what it is today.

Mr. Master's troop of Sea Scouts is one of three in Canada, and for their training ship have been using Robert Louis Stevenson's ship the "Casco," which was used during the famous writer's sojourn in the South Seas.

Notwithstanding the large number of enlistments for war service of senior Boy Scouts and Scoutmasters, the annual census of the numerical strength as of June 30th last, shows an appreciable gain throughout Canada. This gain, totalling 1,199, is largely made up in increase in the Middle Western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where reorganization was effected last year. Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces continue to hold their own, and British Columbia reports holding well together.

The figures are as follows:

Officers Scouts

Ontario	344	7,146
British Columbia	73	1,004
Alberta	111	2,345
Saskatchewan	137	1,453
Manitoba	135	1,961
Quebec	113	1,891
New Brunswick	75	893
Nova Scotia	41	747
Prince Ed. Island	3	102
Total	1,032	17,542

Compared with 1915, this shows a decrease in officers of 52 and an increase of 1,199 Scouts, and with 1914 an increase of 120 officers and 2,978 Scouts.

From these figures it will be seen that the great need at present is leaders. The Chief Scout for the Empire is quoted as saying: "Scoutmasters are the backbone of the movement, and the finding of suitable men is our greatest difficulty."

Inopportune Sneezing

"Coughing, yawning and all other physical contortions which are breaches of social etiquette weigh as nothing when put in the balance against sneezing," declares Mary Margaret McBride in the Columbia Times. "If ever there was an operation as annoying to the sneezer and the sneezed at, said operation has not yet been listed among modern joy-killer inventions." Miss McBride adds that a desire to indulge in this pleasant sport never comes to you in the privacy of your boudoir, but always assails at some inopportune time, as in church, when it sets the choir giggling and halts the minister at the unfortunate point of trying to connect "damn" with a phrase which would render it preaching instead of swearing.

Estimating Total Losses in War

If Attrition Is to Decide the War,
Germany Can Hold Out for
Two Years More

Those who believe that the war will be decided by attrition, by the Allies gradually exhausting the man-power of the enemy, and thus forcing first a great retreat, and then conceivably a great surrender, must be sadly puzzled by the various estimates as to the speed with which this process is going on; that is to say, at the number of killed, permanently disabled and wounded on each side, and even with regard to the available man-power. This last problem, however, is the easiest. When the war began the Central Powers had in Europe a total population of 120,000,000, while the Entente Allies had 300,000,000. What percentage of these populations would be available for fighting? There have been various estimates, the most popular being 10 per cent., but this point is not of importance, because the percentage would be about the same in all countries. On this basis Frank Simonds, the American war expert, calculates that Germany and Austria had originally available about 12,000,000 soldiers, either trained or potential. The Allies had 30,000,000.

He calculated that the Allies' total casualties have been 10,000,000, or one-third of their total strength; while the total casualties of the Central Powers have been 8,000,000, or two-thirds of their potential strength. Judging from the German lists, one-half of the total casualties are permanent losses. Perhaps one-quarter represent soldiers killed in action or later dying from wounds. The other quarter is made up of soldiers captured, and so severely wounded that they are unfit for further service. Following out this line of reasoning, he comes to the rather staggering conclusion that on both sides since the beginning of the year there have been 4,500,000 men killed, or just about the total population of Serbia when the Archduke was assassinated.

Mr. Simonds admits that his figures are merely a guess, made after an examination of all the material he is able to collect. However, he makes some allowances. For instance, he has no doubt that the German lists minimize the losses of that power and probably exaggerate the losses of the Russians. There will not be much disagreement on this point, but since Mr. Simonds prepared his article facts have come to light which tend to vitiate his conclusions with regard to the situation on the western front. For example, while he says that the Germans lost about half a million men at Verdun, their losses being double those of the French, because they were on the offensive, the Germans, being on the defensive upon the Somme, will suffer far less than the British and French. The contrary is asserted by Frederick Palmer; and General Haig has said that the British losses were not only relatively, but absolutely smaller than those of the Germans. It seems probable that they are not half as heavy.

As a neutral, Mr. Simonds may be pardoned if he is not inclined to accept official statements from any of the combatants; and while his estimate of Entente losses is higher than those of such British calculators as Hilaire Belloc, he comes to the same conclusion, namely, that in the end Germany cannot escape from the consequences of attrition. She will eventually be defeated for lack of men. This, of course, is in line with what Mr. Simonds has been predicting ever since the Battle of the Marne. He has declared over and over again that in this battle Germany lost her great chance of winning the war. All she can do is to stave off defeat as long as she can, trying to sow dissension among the Allies, if possible, and her main object now being to discourage her enemies and make them willing to forego the full price of victory.

If there are to be no great smashing blows struck, if attrition is to decide the war, Mr. Simonds believes that at the present rate of losses Germany can hold out for two years more. That is to say, the Central Powers have still left 8,000,000 men, and, since they require only 5,000,000 to hold their present lines, they have a balance of 3,000,000. Belloc calculates that their losses have been 7,000,000, which would leave them no balance at all. If they have been 6,000,000, the balance is only a million, which is six months' supply. But Simonds' estimate is that, while the Germans have still 3,000,000 men over and above those who are now needed at the front, the Entente Allies have 17,000,000 still to draw upon. Anyone who believes that three Germans are a match for 17 British, French or Russians is entitled to give the Germans still a chance of winning.

The Name Fitted

"Ma husband's very polly, ma'am. He's got dat exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory, Martha. Exclamatory is from exclaim, which means to cry out."

"Yes, ma'am, dat's what it is. He hollers if anyone goes near him." — Boston Transcript.

Until the Season Opens

"Look here, Mose, I thought you were going to be baptized into the Baptist church?"

"Yaas, sah, I is. But I done been sprinkled into de 'piscopal till de summer comes." — Dallas News.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

:: LADY :: URSULA'S HUSBAND

—BY—
FLORENCE WARDENWord, Ltd. & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

Paul had told his valet to fetch his things out of his room, so that he should not risk another meeting with the wife who had renounced him. But he did not at once get on with his packing. With a set, white face, appreciating to the full the bitter truth that he was an exile for ever from the society which had made him so heartily welcome, and of which he had proved himself so unworthy, he lingered about the house, leaving for excuse the fact that Mr. Jackson was out, and that he could not well, without exciting unnecessary gossip, leave without bidding his host good-bye.

Down in his heart, perhaps, there lay hidden the hope that his wife might so far relent as to send for him to bid her good-bye. He would not ask for this favor; he would not acknowledge that he desired it, but the chances are that the wish was there. But there came down to him no message from Lady Ursula. She did not make her appearance at luncheon, and everybody knew that she was ill and that she was keeping her own room.

In the meantime, Paul was rather hard put to it for an excuse for his own conduct in remaining downstairs while his wife was invalided. He had already made it known that he was summoned to town, but as there was no good train till three o'clock, he could not avoid meeting the house party at luncheon.

Then he gave the best account he could of his wife's indisposition.

"She had a fright, I think. A gipsy or something. I found her lying on the ground at the foot of the hill in a dead faint, and luckily Eastling was not far off—and we got her up to the house together. She had better be quite quiet for a few hours. Then, I think, she'll be all right."

This was the best explanation he could give, and to do him justice he gave it so badly, with so much hesitancy and obvious lack of ease, that his brother-in-law felt softened towards him.

Paul could feel, even if he had greatly sinned.

There was indeed a general sense of uneasiness abroad. Rumors had been flying about of some sort of a quarrel between Lady Ursula and her husband, as was inevitable, since the lady's maid had been in the room at the time of her mistress's recovery. Everybody tried very hard to talk more than usual, and the conversation was disconnected and difficult to keep up.

When luncheon was over, a message was brought to Lord Eastling that Lady Ursula wanted to speak to him, and he went upstairs. Paul, nervous as a schoolboy summoned to the headmaster's room, hung about the hall and staircase, hoping to be sent for.

But the minutes passed and no one came down to him, and the faint hope he had been cherishing of a last word with his wife died away.

CHAPTER XXII

If Paul pictured his wife as stern, unbending, coldly thrusting him out from her heart and resolved never to exchange a word with a man who had proved so unworthy, nothing could have been more ludicrously unlike the truth.

She had known so much about his past life, and she had believed so truly in his good faith when he assured her that it was done with, that the sudden discovery of the lies with which he had satisfied her, of the horrible compact into which he had entered, and the fresh crime which it had involved, went high to overwhelming her.

As event after event flashed into

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting. No Itching. No Pain. Try it for Red, Weak, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful Physiological Practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Asseptic Tubes, 25c and 50c. Write for book on the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago, Ill.

In Danger

The Fond Mother (to adventurous offspring): Come away from the cliff, will yer? Do yer want to dash yer self to pieces in yer best suit?—London Sketch.

W. N. U. 1133

her mind, connected with the jewels which he had given her, as she remembered that he had torn them from their settings, thrown the settings away, that he had examined the windows where imitation pearls were displayed, and thought what she now knew to be mock pearls while he was staying with her in town, the whole ugly story seemed to be revealed to her eyes in a series of flashes, and she sat, sick at heart, shivering and utterly miserable and hopeless, in front of a good fire which seemed to have no power to warm her.

She had dismissed her maid, and refused to let her sister stay with her, Lady Emmeline, who had extracted enough of the story from her brother to understand that the marriage which had seemed so happy had resulted in failures and chaos, avoided Hugo, who was most anxious to discuss Lady Ursula's illness with her, and kept as much out of everybody's way as she could.

Lady Ursula's strongest feeling was shame, shame which brought the red blood into her cheeks at the thought that the man she loved, the man she had chosen, was utterly unworthy.

She thought that her love was dead, killed by the horror of the fraud practised upon her; but yet her feelings were never more than this: one of shame for him as well as for herself, of sorrow keen and poignant for a loved one lost, for an illusion destroyed.

Since he could deceive her, tell lies to her, make her a partner in the guilt of keeping stolen gems, it followed necessarily, to her innocent mind, that his love for her was a fraud, too. If he had loved her, he could not have treated her like this, he could not have dragged her down to be a sharer in the rewards of his crime.

And the pearls! Oh, he stole those, too, no doubt; stole them, and was forced by circumstances to give them back.

What else had he done while she had been his wife? What other thefts had he committed, while swearing to her that he was leading a reformed life?

She dared not ask. So for a long while she sat in aching sorrow and shame, until a thought stung her like a goad, and made her leap to her feet and, ringing the bell, send a message to her brother.

When he came he found her with the light of fever in her blue eyes, making up a parcel with trembling fingers.

"There's something, Tom, which I want you to post at once, at once. You must register it."

"What is it?" he asked, making a very good guess.

She showed him that she was packing up the unset jewels which Paul had given her, mounted in necklace and tiara and bracelets, as her wedding present.

"I am sending these to Scotland Yard," she said, "as lost property."

Her brother was startled.

"But my dear Ursula, you can't have them posted here. The first thing that would happen would be that you would find yourself confronted with a detective, and you would have to account for having them in your possession."

"I don't care, I don't care!" said she, wildly. "If I have to account for them, I shall simply say that they came into my possession without my knowing where they came from, but that on hearing that they were stolen I sent them to the police."

"But matters could not stop there, you know. You don't want Paul arrested, do you?"

The parcel fell from her hands, and the gems rolled out upon the little writing table.

"No, of course I don't want that," whispered she hoarsely.

"Well, then, keep your head. Let the matter rest a day or two, and I'll find some way out."

But this would not do. The fever that burned in her eyes warned him that she must be humored. At last he agreed to let her make up the parcel, directed it himself in a feigned hand to the Lost Property Office, Scotland Yard, and then got her to enclose the parcel in another wrapper, which he directed to a friend he could trust in London.

"I'll wire to him to expect the parcel," said Lord Eastling, "and tell him to drop it in the post himself. We can't risk having it registered, but it is not likely to be lost. At any rate, it won't have far to go, as he'll probably post it somewhere near St. James' Street, where he lives."

The parcel was made up, and Lord Eastling, urged by his sister, who could not rest until the jewels were out of her possession, ran downstairs with it.

At the foot of the staircase he met Paul, anxious, pale, heavy-eyed.

"How is she?" asked he in a low voice.

"Better."

"No word for me, I suppose?" Lord Eastling shook his head, and tried to pass. He was afraid of what Paul would say if he were to learn the errand on which he was bent, and his very anxiety made him furtive and eager to get away.

"Where are you going?" asked Paul, "with that clumsy parcel?" Suddenly he seized it and looked at the direction.

Lord Eastling, hoping that he would not guess what it contained, affected indifference. But he understood the intelligence of his brother-in-law.

"I see," said Paul bitterly, as he weighed the parcel in his hand, "she's getting rid of the last thing that could remind her of me."

"Well, well," said Lord Eastling, trying to take the parcel back, "what else could she do? You couldn't expect her to keep them, could you, when she knew?"

"She knows nothing," said Paul shortly, as he gave back the parcel into Lord Eastling's anxious hands. "Who are you sending them to?"

"To Scotland Yard. Through a friend."

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All They Want of

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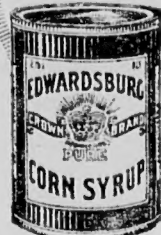
It is one of the delicious "good things" that has a real food value.

A slice of your good homemade bread, spread with "Crown Brand", forms a perfectly balanced food, that is practically all nourishment.

So—let them have it on biscuits and pancakes, and on their porridge if they want it.

You'll like it, too, on Griddle Cakes—on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples. And you'll find it the most economical sweetener you can use, for Cakes, Cookies, Gingerbread and Pies.

Have your husband get a tin, the next time he is in town—a 5, 10 or 20 pound tin.



220W

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Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies", will show you how to make a lot of really delicious dishes with "Crown Brand". Write for a copy to our Montreal Office.

The largest dry city in the world is Petrograd, Russia. The largest dry city in North America is Toronto, with 500,000 population.

Peeing potatoes is now an offense in Germany, punishable by three months' imprisonment. Some of our girls act as though it were here.

Many a man's failure is due to his having wasted his time envying the success of his neighbor's strenuous efforts.

Are these your Symptoms?

Why You Should Use Dr. Cassell's Tablets.

1. Merit has won for Dr. Cassell's Tablets the largest sale of their class in the whole world. They are the most popular restorative medicine among all classes, the family remedy in homes unnumbered.
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Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold P. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

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Britain's Greatest Remedy

Prof. (in geology): The geologist thinks nothing of a thousand years.
Sophy: Great guns! And I learned a geologist \$10 yesterday.

"What would you do if you had money enough for your needs?"
"I'd start in to make a lot more to supply my wants."

The more extensive a man's knowledge of what has been done, the greater will be his power of knowing what to do.—Disraeli.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind, could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

following the simple rules. "Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time."

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valma Drug Co., Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if your druggist cannot.

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The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, wants men for immediate service Overseas, in the Imperial Royal Navy

Candidates must be sons of natural born British subjects and be from 18 to 38 years of age.

PAY \$1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit. Separation allowance, \$20.00 monthly.

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station or to the Department of the Naval Service, OTTAWA.

Stormy Debate

Chief of McIntosh Clan (indignantly to Cabby, after a dispute over the fare): How dare you speak to me like that? Do you know I'm the McIntosh?

Cabby: You look to me more like the umbrella.—Ideas

CHILBLAINS

hasty and quickly cured with

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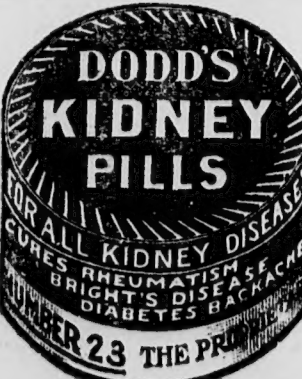
For Sale by All Dealers

DOUGLAS & Co., Prop'rs. Nanaimo, Ont.

O'Flaherty: Mither O'Sullivan, will ye shlop and have a frindly discussion on the matter of home rule?

O'Sullivan: It's sorry I am, but it's not convenient just now.

O'Flaherty: And why not, honey? O'Sullivan: Why, to tell ye the truth, O'Flaherty, I haven't got me stick handy.—Tit-Bits.



W. N. U. 1133

New Railroad in China

American Builders Plan Extensive System in Celestial Republic

American railway builders are planning to touch virtually every section of China, in carrying out the agreement for the construction of 2,600 miles of railway which the Chinese Government has signed with the Siemens-Carey company, of St. Paul, which is financed by the American International Corporation.

North, Central and Southern China will be traversed by lines already agreed upon under the contracts. More than \$100,000,000 gold will be required to execute the great project. China now has only about 6,000 miles of railway in actual operation.

THE DOOR TO HEALTH

Is Through the Rich, Red Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

The blood is responsible for the health of the body. If it is good, disease cannot exist. If it is bad, the door is shut against good health, disease is bound to appear in one form or another. One person may be seized with rheumatism or sciatica, another with anaemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, headaches or backaches, unstrung nerves, or any of the many other forms of ailment that comes when the blood is weak and watery. There is just one certain, speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new, rich blood, and this good blood strengthens the whole system and brings good health and happiness. Thousands owe their present good health, some life itself, to the pills. Miss Devina Laliberti, St. Jerome, Que., says: "Last year I seemed gradually to grow weak and run down. I did not sleep well, had a poor appetite, and grew pale and generally languid. I consulted a doctor, who told me I was anaemic, and gave me a tonic. This I took faithfully for some time, but it did not help me, and I appeared to be growing worse, and finally I was hardly able to go about the house and almost wholly incapacitated for work. While in this condition a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got several boxes. It was not long after I began their use when I could see an improvement, which just manifested itself in an improved appetite and better rest at night. From this on the improvement was rapid and I was not long in regaining perfect health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a real blessing for all weak girls."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"I heard Mr. Suburbs speaking most beautifully of his wife to another lady on the train just now. Rather unusual in a man these days."

"Not under the circumstances. That was a new cook he was escorting out."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Touched Wood

Sergeant: Now, then, Private Hogan! Why aren't you holding your rifle in your proper hand?

Private Hogan: Sure, O've got a splinter in me 'and!

Sergeant: Been scratchin' yer 'ead, I 'spose!—Melbourne Punch.



Childish Craving

—for something sweet finds pleasant realization in the pure, wholesome, wheat and barley food

Grape-Nuts

(Made in Canada)

No danger of upsetting the stomach—and remember, Grape-Nuts is a true food, good for any meal or between meals.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



A Carelessly Treated Cold

is the source of most sickness because drugged pills, syrups and alcoholic mixtures are uncertain and unsafe.

Scott's Emulsion has been relied upon by physicians for forty years as the safe and sensible remedy to suppress the cold and build up the enfeebled forces to avert throat and lung troubles.

Don't tolerate alcoholic substitutes, but insist on the Genuine Scott's Emulsion. One bottle usually lasts longer than a cold. Every druggist has it.

Knew His Place

The busy agent knocked briskly on the door.

"Who do you want?" asked the man who opened it.

"I am looking for the head of the house."

"Very sorry, sir, but you will have to call again. The baby is asleep."

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Talkative "Fare": And do you think the taxicab means the extinction of the horse?

Driver: Oh, no, provided the horse gets out of the way in time!

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Gentlemen, — I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every-day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAUT. E. R. DESJARDIN.

Sole, "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Ferdie: Ma, what would you like to give me for my birthday?

Mother: Oh, anything to keep you quiet.

Ferdie: Well, nothing will keep me quiet but a drum!

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

Tell a plump girl she's getting fat and see what happens!

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the Blood on the mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

All roads that lead to Easy street need paving.

On Sale Everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

A boy's notion of a worthless dog is one that won't chase cats.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Failure

A steel magnate, anxious to get on the right side of Andrew Carnegie, once attacked him in his love for the bard of Tam O'Shanter.

"Mr. Carnegie," said the wily magnate, "I see you've got several fine editions of Burns on your shelves. George Burns! Dear old George Burns! He's my favorite poet."

Carnegie glared. "George Burns?" he snorted. "Jimmy Shakespear! Harry Dickens! Billy Carlyle! Get out with ye, man!"

"Three times now my wife has sent for the money to come home from her summer trip on."

"Three times! And she hasn't come home yet? Changes her mind and spends the money, I presume?"

"Oh, no, she wouldn't do that."

"Then why hasn't she come home?"

"I haven't sent it to her yet."

Question Time

William Jennings Bryan, having concluded one of his lectures on temperance, announced that it was now "question time."

Thereupon a girl rose and asked: "Mr. Bryan, would you advise a girl to marry a man to reform him?"

"My dear young lady," Mr. Bryan replied, "the risks are quite great enough when a girl marries a man who doesn't need to be reformed."

Don't Persecute your Bowels

Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal—harsh—unnecessary. Try

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowel.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

Wm. Wood

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed Mailed free to any address by the Author H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc. 118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1 N-2 N-3

Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures CHRONIC NEURALGIA, LOST VIGOR, & ALL KIDNEY, BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES, ETC. Write for FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEGG MED. CO. HAYSTACK RD. HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. SEE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N-1 N-2 N-3, EASY TO TAKE

THERAPION

SEE THAT TRADE MARK—THERAPION—IN-GOVT. STAMP APPLIED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Worth a Guinea a Box

as a remedy for the evil effects of quick eating, over-eating and strenuous living. The medicine that meets this need—that tones the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels—is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited 55 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Various Resorts

"When man can fly I suppose he will spend his summers in Canada and his winters in Florida."

"Quite likely, unless—"

"Unless what?"

"He spends his winters in the repair shop and his summers in a hospital."

MADE IN CANADA

Guaranteed for All Climates

DOMINION RAINCOATS

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY, STYLE AND VALUE

All sizes for Men, Women and Children

YOUNG MEN

It will pay you again and again to become a good penman; to be able to write an intelligent letter, to master the principles of business arithmetic; to write a receipt, draft or a promissory note; to make a transfer of negotiable paper, to write your own leases, contracts, deeds, and mortgages. The Garbutt is the largest—strongest—most reliable. It trains more students annually than all local competitors combined—employs courteous, competent, skilled teachers. Write for information.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE
CALGARY

We have a fine stock of

McLaughlin Carriages

on hand, consisting of

One Heavy Democrat, one auto seat buggy with top, and one of the newest style cutters.

These are without doubt the best and most economical carriages to buy, although not necessarily the cheapest in first cost.

We will be glad to show these carriages to you, and give you prices.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Company, Ltd.
DIDSBURY, - - ALBERTA

PATRIOTIC

MEETING

and Box Social

Will be held at Westcott

on

Wed'day, Dec'ber 20th

AT 8 P. M.

T. M. TWEEDIE, M.L.A.

and a returned soldier

will address the meeting

Songs by Miss Dora Acton, Didsbury, and other special singing will be rendered

The men are requested to bring in anything they like to donate for sale for this great cause, and if the ladies wish to bring in fancy work or other articles for the same purpose they will be very acceptable and much appreciated.

G. B. Sexsmith will be the Auctioneer

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. (Dr.) G. M. Reid returned from her visit to the east on Friday last. Capt. (Dr.) Reid is at Shorncliffe, England.

Mrs. A. Ness who was taken to Calgary hospital has undergone a double operation and according to last reports is doing well.

Mr. J. McTavish of the Dog Pound was a welcome visitor to our office last week. It is two years ago since he was in town and naturally he saw quite a change.

All members of the Didsbury Lodge, I.O.O.F. No. 18, are requested to be present at a meeting of this order in the lodge hall on Thursday, December 14th at 8 p.m. It is important that you be present.

A large iced Christmas cake will be raffled off at the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon for Red Cross purposes. Tickets will be sold at 25c each. Now is your chance to get a dandy cake for your Christmas supper.

Mrs. T. W. Halligan, Mrs. D. Sinclair and Mrs. W. Keeley will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

After this week the Red Cross depot will be closed for two weeks but will be opened again the first week in January.

The annual Christmas entertainment of the Rosebud school will be held on December 20th. Besides the Christmas tree a Cantata entitled "Mother Goose's Visit to Santa Claus," will be given. A silver collection will be taken to help defray expenses.

Word has been received that Sergt. W. Jenkins who lived west of town and enlisted with the Overseas forces early in the war has been wounded for the third time; he was shot in the back some time in October and when last heard from was in Shirley hospital, England. It is to be hoped that the gallant Sergeant will again recover.

The new chapter of the Eastern Star was formed in Didsbury on Tuesday night, the heads of the organization in Alberta and a large number of visitors from Calgary, Olds, and Red Deer present. After the meeting those present retired to the Rosebud hotel where a banquet was held. Owing to lack of time we are unable to give a full account of the affair this week but will publish it next week with a list of the officers.

SCOUT ORDERS FOR DECEMBER 15th, 1916

FOX PATROL—A. Watson, leader, Everett Clarke, Corporal, A. Liesemer, P. Spink, M. Cooper, Ernest Clarke, N. Geib will take physical instructions from instructor Watson.

WOLF PATROL—F. Osmond, leader, Harry Atkins, Corporal, H. Reiber, L. Roeth, W. Garner, E. Ruby, O. Helm will be in charge of assistant scoutmaster E. Pirie.

A full attendance of both patrols is requested as the work is proving very beneficial and interesting. Time 8 p. m. sharp.

The 187th Batt. Arrive in Amherst

(From Amherst News)

Entering Amherst in the wee 'sma hours, the citizens of the town were hardly aware of the fact that there was a new battalion in our midst, until the 187th paraded up the Main Street to the barracks. The two trains that brought the thousand men from Calgary took the Hill Sidings shortly after two o'clock, and there the officers and men slept until break of day.

No noisy demonstrations were heard upon their arrival, and even the Highland residents did not know that a battalion had entered the confines of Amherst. The 187th BATTALION at the present moment hails from Calgary, Alberta, but lest a false impression be created, we must state that the major portion of the unit was raised in the vicinity of Red Deer.

Without exaggeration, the 187th, with Lieut. Col. Robinson in command, impressed the newsmen as being one of the best battalions, that has ever made a temporary abode in Amherst. The men marched off the trains in an orderly manner, nevertheless they carried that distinguished air of breeziness, indicative of all Western Battalions.

It is the first opportunity that Amherst, representing the East, has ever had of greeting a bunch of true blue Westerners, and we feel sure that time will lead to a long extended acquaintance.

Talking with officers and men, the newsmen were informed that the nine hundred and twenty soldiers were very orderly and that coming through on the trains, there had not even been a petty squabble. This is truly a good sign. Furthermore Capt. Reeve stated that strong pickets would be put out, and it will go hard with the bootleggers, who are captured by these same pickets.

The fact is not generally known that the 187th is the "baby" of all Western Battalions. It has been organized for the past six months, and in that time has secured its fair share of recruits. Alberta has already accomplished wonders in the recruiting line, yet recruits are still coming forward slowly it is true, but still they are coming.

Although the men have been on the cars for seven days and nights, they emerged from the coaches this morning, looking as fresh as the proverbial daisies. Headed by the bugle band, they commenced their march for the barracks.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMOND, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.00 per year
U. S. Points: \$1.50 per year

Advertising rates on application

A Bad Condition of Affairs

The situation caused by the absence of nominations for Councillors is one that should make every ratepayer living in the Town give a serious thought as to what it means. The utter lack of interest in civic affairs by the ratepayers is nothing to be proud of; it shows a serious absence of the realization that town government is like a big corporation, in fact it is a corporation, and every ratepayer in it is a shareholder, and upon their judgement in nominating and electing members to their executive committee (the Town Council) lays the success or failure of their corporation (the town). It is all very well for men to lay back and say that they have not time to take part in town affairs at the right time because they are too busy and then blame the men who are public spirited enough to accept office at a sacrifice if matters do not go according to their ideas during the year. There is also another aspect of the matter. Surely we are not all bound up in our own individual business so much that we cannot spare a little time for the good of the whole community, and if asked to accept office, or stand for election to such office, are unselfish enough to devote a little time to these affairs. As we have stated before these are critical times for all towns and cities in Alberta, and Didsbury is just as much affected as any other place, consequently there should be double the interest shown in selecting men to fill these positions. Get out and take action, talk the matter over seriously and be ready for the next chance to put good men into the Council; if not then don't blame the Council if things don't go right.

School Report For November

Grade V — Ruth Brubacher, The'ma Sexsmith, Orlando Hahn, Marjorie Good, Ida Geriz, Winnie Moyle, Irene Walder, Hubert Jones, Ralph LeBlanc, Elmer Mack.

Sr. Grade IV — Granville Paton, Edith Anderson, (Arthur Amaker, Annie Ness, equal.) Laura Liesemer, Melvin Geib, Tom Reed, Ruby Hunsperger, Fern Stauffer, Evelyn Liesemer, Grace Hunsperger, Hugh Morton, Lillie Mack, Emma Walder, Kathleen Osmond, Frank Burrell, Orville Geiger, Eva Dick.

Jr. Grade IV — Ross Youngs, Alene Schmelke, Willie Wrigglesworth, George Bricker, Jacob Dick, Lyle Cressman, Russell Berscht, Lucille Smith, Clifford Mortimer, Nyle Hunsperger. HERBERT C. LIESEMER

Notice--White Fish

N. Weicker will have a car of white fish in between now and January 1st. Anybody wanting fish send in order—want to sell fish out of car. Coming in 200 boxes.

N. WEICKER

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone Central

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

You need not send away for that printing, the Pioneer office is well equipped for the work.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, J. R. GOOD.
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

A. V. BUCKLER, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Didsbury - - - Alberta Business Phone 120



W. C. GOUDER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds. - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Atstin)

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Documents left by clients with Mr. Austin are now held by me.
Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience. 12 years in Alberta
Will be at Carstairs, Wednesday, December 27th; Didsbury, Thursday, December 28th; Olds, Friday, December 29th.

CALGARY OFFICE PHONE M1121
EDMONTON OFFICE, WILLIAMSON BUILDING. PHONE 5225



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —1141.